

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XVI No. 113



SEPTEMBER, 1961

### CONTENTS

	Page
Notices . . . . .	241
New Members . . . . .	242
Congress at Moor Park College, 1961 . . . . .	243
Dowsing Experiences with the Forked Rod . . . . .	247
By R. S. Thomas	
The Problem of Noxious Earth Rays . . . . .	250
By V. D. Wethered, B.Sc.	
Practical Application of Colour . . . . .	257
By J. F. F. Blyth-Praeger	
Radionics and Radiesthesia in the Scientific Age . . . . .	265
By John Wilcox, M.A.	
A Short Talk on Health . . . . .	279
By Mrs. C. Bezuidenlour	
Kimmeridge . . . . .	281
By E. H. Salmon	
The Proton Magnetometer . . . . .	286
By M. J. Aitken	
Notes and News . . . . .	289
Reviews . . . . .	291
Books and Appliances . . . . .	<i>inside back cover</i>

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# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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Membership of the Society is open to all who are interested in the furtherance of its objects.

There is an entrance fee of one guinea (£1 1s.) for *all* who join (\$3 for those in North America) and an annual subscription of £1 10s. for Home Members and £1 for Overseas Members (\$3 for those in North America).

The Society's working year starts on July 1st.

Further particulars can be obtained from:

The Assistant Secretary, British Society of Dowsers

York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2. Tel. : Holborn 0805

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NOTICES

**Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1961, to June 30th, 1962, were due on July 1st; namely £1 10s. 0d. for Home members and £1 for "Overseas" members. It is hoped that all outstanding subscriptions will be paid before the end of November.**

\*           \*           \*           \*

A branch of our Society is being formed at Bristol by Mrs. Dalby. A preliminary meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, on July 31st, and was attended by about 30 people from south-western counties who are interested in Dowsing, amongst them being several B.S.D. members.

\*           \*           \*           \*

A new edition of *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy or Health and the Pendulum*, by V. D. Wethered, is now available from G. Bell and Sons Ltd., York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2; price 15/-

\*           \*           \*           \*

Members are reminded of the proposal to start an independent Trust Fund for the purpose of providing capital to assist in financing the overhead charges necessary for the satisfactory running of the Society.

A letter on this matter was sent out with the Journal for December, 1960. Further copies of the letter are available, and the Assistant Secretary would be glad to hear of any non-member who might be interested.

\*           \*           \*           \*

Members are also reminded of the existence of the Endowment Fund which is independent of the above. Any contribution, however small, will be welcome.

\*           \*           \*           \*

The Editor would be grateful if members, especially those living abroad, would send extracts to him concerning radiesthesia and dowsing which appear in local papers, giving the *name of the paper* and the *date of issue*.

The price of the *Journal* to non-members is now 6s. post free. The price to members of new journals in excess of the free number is 4s., and of back numbers 2s.

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The Title Page and Contents of Volume XV of the *Journal* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

\* \* \* \*

Members taking books from the Library are requested to return them within a month or to ask for an extension.

In making payment (in stamps) for postage of books, or for other purposes, it is requested that values higher than 4d. should not be sent.

\* \* \* \*

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

\* \* \* \*

Badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 4s. each, post free.

\* \* \* \*

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor, at least *seven* weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective journals for those months.

\* \* \* \*

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

## NEW MEMBERS

Elected since July 1st

BADAMI, RAO BAHADUR Dr. V. B., P.O. Yadagiri (Central Railway), India  
CHICHESTER, F. H., 10 St. Marks Road, Easton, Bristol 5  
DALBY, Colonel K. A. P., D.S.O., O.B.E., Grange Fell, Leigh Woods, Bristol 8  
DALTON, H. A., 5845 Tyler Avenue, Arlington, California  
DALTON, Mrs. N., 5845 Tyler Avenue, Arlington, California  
DAY, L. T., Box 193, Soldatna, Alaska, U.S.A.  
DONEGAN, Miss M. J., 3 St. Mary's Terrace, Longford, Ireland  
EVANS, Miss J., Hawthorn Cottage, Oakley Lane, Hassocks, Sussex  
GRAHAM, J., 9 Brampton Grove, Wembley, Middlesex  
MORTON, H., 323 Hardy's Chambers, 5 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia  
ROSS, R. H., Bethlchem Mines Corp., Johnstown Mines, Pa., U.S.A.  
DE SAUSMAREZ, Mrs. N. F., Atella, 16 Palace Road, East Molesey, Surrey  
SNYDER, G., Leighton, R.D. No. 2, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
TAYLOR, Dr. H. BOURNE, 26 The Ridings, Surbiton, Surrey  
WASHBURN, Miss C. M., 353 Beech Street, Hackensack, New Jersey, U.S.A.  
WILLMOT, Mrs. H. A., 68 Kingsgate Street, Winchester, Hants.



## CONGRESS AT MOOR PARK COLLEGE, 1961

This was the fifth occasion on which we have held a meeting at this delightful spot, in the peaceful surroundings of the Wey valley.

As happened last year, we were unable to get accommodation at a week-end and had to content ourselves with the mid-week period—Tuesday, June 6th, to Thursday, 8th. The consequence was that the number of residents was only nineteen, but several others were able to attend for part of the time.

Nevertheless, the meeting was, if anything, more successful than on any previous occasion, and a spirit of harmony prevailed which is sometimes absent in both large and small gatherings.

A notable feature of the congress was the presence of no less than five "Overseas" members, namely Miss Penrose, from Western Australia; Mr. R. S. Plimpton, founder and President of the Society in the U.S.A.; Mr. R. Savaria, a prominent member of the same Society; Mr. R. S. Thomas, from Tasmania; and Mr. M. Townshend, from Ireland, attending as representative of the Irish Divining Research Association.

We were particularly glad to have Miss Penrose with us, who, by virtue of her exceptionally wide experience, recorded in her book, *Adventure Unlimited*, has a world-wide reputation as a successful water diviner.

We were glad too to welcome Mrs. Plimpton and Mrs. Thomas, who had accompanied their husbands, and whose presence added to the pleasant and friendly atmosphere of our gathering.

We met in the late afternoon of Tuesday and, after supper, the serious part of the Congress started, with a discussion on "Dowsing as an Aid to the Detection of Crime," opened by Colonel Fenwick in the following words:

"As this is a discussion and not a lecture, I hope that you, rather than I, will do most of the talking and suggest ways and means by which dowsers can assist in the detection of crime.

"Some cynic recently suggested that the only way to ensure that crime doesn't pay, would be to nationalise it. However, a more practical way is, firstly to detect the criminal, secondly to convict him and finally, if possible, to prevent him profiting by his crime.

"While it is extremely doubtful that a dowser could be called to give evidence in court, he should be able to help the police in their efforts to trace criminals and, in cases of robbery, to recover the loot.

"Apart from obtaining the co-operation of the police the dowser's main difficulty is to discover a suitable sample (or "witness") to enable him to direct his efforts towards locating an unknown person or persons, and loot in the form of paper money, stamps, etc. As Mr. Burgoyne told us at the Congress

here last year, it is only too easy to get led astray even when using a personal sample in an endeavour to trace a known missing person."

Various opinions and suggestions were then put forward, amongst them that if the supposed victim of an assault could be found without delay, the discovery of the body might often lead to tangible evidence, such as a cap, handkerchief, etc., left behind by the perpetrator, which would serve as an effective sample. A classic case was that of the unfortunate child Brenda Nash, whose body was not found till some six weeks after her disappearance, whereas if a dowser, competent in the tracing of missing people, had been at once available, the body might well have been discovered within a few hours.

Though local police not infrequently apply to dowzers for assistance in such matters, such a proceeding is unofficial and the dowser is usually summoned after ordinary methods have proved abortive.

On the morning of Wednesday, 7th, Mr. Plimpton gave us an amusing and informative talk on the origin of the American Society of Dowzers, the office of which is at Danville, Vermont, delighting his audience by his humorous and spontaneous manner of speech.

After morning tea, Mrs. A. L. G. Dower, Honorary Secretary of the Radionic Association, who had kindly responded to our invitation to attend the meeting as its representative, gave us an address on "Many Facets of Radionics."

She described the nature and scope of this comparatively recent method of diagnosis and treatment, and of the apparatus in use by its practitioners, and must have enlightened all those of her audience who were not already acquainted with the subject.

The early part of the afternoon had been reserved for practical dowsing at an ancient earthwork known as Powderham Castle (now protected by the Ministry of Works), about 2½ miles west of Farnham, situated in the grounds of Wimble Hill Hospital. It is not a castle in the ordinary sense of the word, but was probably an earthwork of the motte and bailey type surrounded by a palisade of some kind. It is on an elevated site with an extensive view to the north and south, and is now largely covered by brushwood and stinging nettles. There is no obvious source of water in the immediate neighbourhood, so it is reasonable to assume that there was a well on the site. Plans on a scale of about twenty-two yards to the inch had been sent to several members before the meeting and in two cases the line of an underground stream showed remarkable agreement, confirmed to a large extent by dowsing on the actual site.

After tea, Major Pogson supplemented yesterday's discussion on the "Detection of Crime" by describing some very careful and elaborate experiments which he had carried out, some years

before, in conjunction with the police, but which unfortunately produced no results.

This was followed by a talk from Mr. Maurice Townshend, telling us of some of his experiences as a dowser, and a letter was then read on the origin of the Irish Association which Mr. Townshend was representing.

Supper was followed by a discussion on "The Unknown Fluid." Unfortunately, Mrs. Barraclough, who was to have opened it, was prevented by illness from attending the meeting, so Colonel Bell led off by mentioning some well-known phenomena which cannot be accounted for by the usual evasive appeals to magnetism, electricity, telepathy, thought-reading, and so on, namely: the ability of a dowser to communicate his power by contact; the interruption to movements of a pendulum suspended *en potence*, as was used by Mager and Rutter, by people of different sexes holding hands in a chain; the transmission of an effect of some kind by means of a line, such as a thread or wire, as in the methods of Abrams, Boyd, Eeman, and many others who use a human specimen for diagnosis; desiccation by the hands; the attractive force felt by most dowsers in nearing their objective, and increase in weight of the pendulum; and the phenomena recorded by Reichenbach.

Various experiences were described in the course of the discussion, such as the accumulation of power inside a cone or pyramid but, as was to be expected, no conclusions were arrived at.

The first address on Thursday morning was given by Mr. R. S. Thomas, of Tasmania. He is one of our oldest members and it was delightful to meet one with whom the writer of these lines had been in communication since 1932. He is obviously a dowser of great sensitivity, who makes use of his skill from the highest motives. Part of his address is printed below, but his experiences were more far reaching than that note might suggest.

Later in the morning Mr. Wethered opened a discussion on the "Problem of Noxious Earth Rays" with a most interesting address, printed below, based mainly on his personal experiences. This subject, one of great importance, is studied and recorded to a much greater extent on the Continent than in our country. His talk produced many interesting comments regarding the occurrence of the rays and means for their neutralisation. Observations, such as those by the late M. Pierre Cody, of Le Havre, and other French, German and Swiss dowsers, clearly show that the so-called rays have a definite physical origin and that the question is one which should be taken up by geophysicists and the medical profession.

After lunch Major Blyth-Praeger gave a very interesting address on "The Application of Colour," a note of which is recorded below.

This was the last item on our programme.

In conclusion the President again expressed his pleasure at the attendance of so many Overseas members, and our gratitude to them for having travelled from great distances to meet their fellow members and give us the benefit of their experiences. It was a great pleasure to have them with us.

He thanked all those others who had helped to make the meeting a success : Major Blyth-Praeger for his discovery of the site of Powderham Castle and the authority to which it belonged ; Mrs. A. L. G. Dower for sacrificing so much of her valuable time for our benefit ; Lt.-Colonel Fenwick for leading the first discussion ; Mr. Plimpton for obvious reasons ! ; Mr. R. S. Thomas for his appearance at a place so distant from his home on the other side of the world and for his informative address ; Mr. Townshend for coming from Ireland on behalf of the Irish Association and for telling us of his interesting experiences in various fields of dowsing ; and lastly to Mr. Wethered for telling us of his personal experiences of noxious rays and for leading the final discussion in this highly successful meeting.

Lastly the President expressed on behalf of our members our thanks to the Warden, Canon R. E. Parsons, and to the staff of the College for their kindly welcome and for the good care they took of us.

Canon Parsons has now resigned his wardenship after ten strenuous years and we sincerely wish him a happy and more peaceful time in the less onerous days that lie before him.

## DOWSING EXPERIENCES WITH THE FORKED ROD

BY R. S. THOMAS

The question I am asked more than any other probably is, "How did you find out you could use a divining rod?"

The answer is that in 1932 I was asked by a cousin if I could use a divining rod. She was using a piece of fencing wire about three feet long, shaped into an oval. She held the two ends overlapped in her hands: held back to the sky. I tried this with little result and also tried with the ends apart, still with little result. She then told me a young man who lived close by used a forked rod. Next day I saw him and asked him about it. He cut a ti tree fork about twenty inches long and showed me how to hold it, palms up, the ends poking out on the thumb side—the usual grip. I tried that and to my amazement got a much stronger action than he did. He was as amazed as I was. I then tried finding minerals and for years did mostly experiments with minerals and tried, in vain, to find a fortune as a prospector. Finally, I had to admit that I could not divine, or dowse as we call it, for gold or for that matter any other mineral with any certainty.

Meanwhile, I was also experimenting on medical work and read Colonel Cunningham's article\*. I think it was, describing his experiments with fruit trees, by placing bottles of minerals or water, etc., on the ground under his fruit trees, taking a leaf of the tree in his hand and getting an indication (with the rod) of which of the substances in the bottles were required by the tree. Also, he found that certain places in the orchard were quite unsuitable for certain kinds of fruit, yet others were all right when placed in the same position. After that I used to test to find where to plant my vegetables and I got very good results.

About ten years ago I did tests for some friends and neighbours and some of them showed good results. Then we had a Daphne bush at the front steps that remained stationary for over two years. My wife asked me one day to find out what it needed. I could not find anything, nor could I find a really suitable place, though near the back door was the most suitable. My wife suggested I find a suitable soil and bring it in. I tried that and found the loam I had brought up to make plaster with was ideal. So I made a big hole and put a few gallons of this sand in it, watered the Daphne well and dug it up with plenty of earth and moved it into its new position, orientating it correctly. In three weeks it started to grow vigorously and as it was autumn it flowered for the first time in its life. It is now a big, rather sprawling, bush.

\* In *B.S.D.J.*, II, 14, 283.

Another outstanding success which was a big factor in the decision I later had to make, was an early test in which I was brought soil from an almost bare paddock. It was a real problem, not responding to any of the usual elements. We had a list of chemicals from a chemical manufacturing firm. I picked out a chemical which we reckoned was poisonous. The land-owner told the officer of the Department of Agriculture what he was about to do. The officer said, "Don't put that on, it will poison the stock." He replied that the paddock would not carry any stock because it was almost bare, and anyway, he was prepared to give "this chap a go." He had difficulty in obtaining the chemical but eventually obtained it. Four years later I received word that it was his best paddock.

Then another farmer got a wonderful result with Epsom Salts, which I had told him to use, and he had told his neighbours. The result was that I was asked by others to soil test.

I was on insurance work, but more interested in the farmers' land than in selling them insurance. This was rather disastrous to my pocket, so I started making a charge. I soon found I was not charging enough to make anything out of it, so had to raise the fees.

At this stage I made many discoveries. For instance, I could tell where the correct manure had been applied and often the approximate date. Thus I might say, "you have applied lime to this paddock probably seven years ago," or in another only a year or two ago. Or, in another case, "you have applied potash this year, haven't you?" The results were uncannily correct in nearly every case and it built up a lot of confidence. Farmers talked. I then abandoned the insurance and my hobby became my living, so I increased the fee to give me a bare living. I should have increased it more but cannot bring myself to make big charges.

The work went ahead and I soon added to my trace elements and learned a lot about farming and the behaviour of the soil; I thought I had a fair knowledge of farming, but found what a lot I did not and do not know. I tested for individual crops, or varieties. I noted that different varieties of apples, for instance, have slightly different requirements.

Then the testing of the stock became of major importance. Soon I discovered that by taking a hair of the stock or some wool from sheep, I could find what trace elements they showed deficiency in. This gives a clue as to the overall deficiency in the soil and forms a very good guide to the manures that must be applied, also what must be included in a lick for the stock. Where the recommended lick was given, some of the graziers got spectacular results, and all reports were favourable.

The peculiar part of my work is that copper and cobalt with zinc as another deficiency appear as the chief elements required

in our soils and yet the trial plots and all work done by the Department of Agriculture have not really demonstrated these deficiencies, though the farmers and graziers have really got results by following the recommendations of the rod. The growth may show almost no difference but the way the stock responds speaks volumes.

When I go to the farms I often do a quick diagnosis for the family and many have benefited greatly from chiro or osteopathic treatment. That is an extra and a free service as I have no qualification except twenty-nine years of doing it!

I work with a saliva sample mostly. I use written samples for diet, etc. A forty inch or thereabouts Physiology chart of the spine, nerves, muscles, blood vessels, etc., is one of my preliminary checks. Then I have the eye Iridology chart, diagnosis from the iris of the eye. With these three ideas I get most of the answers, but I am hoping to improve my work by using other methods. I am interested in the idea of the generation of a vibratory field of force, tuned to restore the proper vibrations to the organs not functioning properly.

## THE PROBLEM OF NOXIOUS EARTH RAYS

BY V. D. WETHERED, B.Sc.

In opening this discussion I feel rather as if I was back in my old job. As often as not technical journalists have to write about things they know little or nothing about. I have now been asked to talk about something I really know very little about. But I do know what it is to be at the receiving end of noxious earth rays—and very unpleasant it is.

It was after the last war when I went back to my family's home in London. We started off rather miserably. For about two months we had no electric light and we could not get the domestic help we needed. My health was not too good, and, after several years out of London, I found post-war life in London very depressing. Then one night I awoke to feel my hair standing on end. I believe the correct expression is "literally standing on end," but that may be a misnomer. I had a crinkling sensation running down my spine and felt very much on edge, weak and miserable. From that moment life in that house was absolute purgatory. Whenever I was in it I felt hot, clammy and cold all at the same time and as if a current was running through me, devitalising my system. Every minute seemed like hours and the nights dragged through relentlessly. That, I think, gives you a picture of the way noxious rays can affect a sensitive subject. Nothing could be more soul-destroying.

I thought I would consult the late Dr. Ernest Martin, who was an expert with the pendulum. He checked my radiations and found them very much disturbed. He told me that at the time things blew up, the Aurora Borealis was very active and he had found it impossible to treat satisfactorily with his coils a case of St. Vitus's dance, as her polarity was constantly changing. He sent me out of his consulting room with an insulated coil of wire in my right-hand pocket and a piece of yellow plastic in my left-hand pocket. Almost immediately, as I walked down the street, I felt the energy flowing back into my system. But when I re-entered the house, the old symptoms returned.

I had, of course, read about earth rays in radiesthetic literature, but without this experience I do not think I could have believed in their existence in the way I do now. I might add one or two details to this strange experience. A very old friend of the family, a lady who had given years of service to the work of divine healing and who, I feel, had a truly spiritual understanding of human affairs, rang up not long afterwards to enquire after my father, and she asked me at the same time how I was. So I told her my story. She at once said that when she first came up to see us, which must have been years previously, she realised the house wasn't "right." A cousin once said she thought the house was not a healthy house. A well-known member of our society said



she could tell the house was not healthy from this point of view when walking along the pavement outside it. She thought the house had been built on old rubble, or something of that sort, and not on solid ground, probably with stagnant water lying there. It is interesting to recall in this connection that in her lecture to the Society in January, 1959, Mrs. Howard told us how polluted water affected her, especially in a confined space. Speaking of a specific occasion when she was so affected, she said: "I started to shiver and felt as if someone had poured cold water down my spine and cramp had developed in both my legs." She thought the water under the office where she was sitting was heavily polluted.

The late Major Menzies, with whom I was in correspondence at the time of my own experience and to whom I had sent a plan of the house, returned the plan showing the bad portion, which covered most of the floor area. He said they were the worst radiations he had ever come across.

There is little doubt that such noxious rays exist. One friend told me that whenever she visited a relative's house, she felt short of breath and was glad to stand near the window. As many of you will know, radiesthetists, who have studied the subject, have come to the conclusion that noxious earth rays can be a factor in cancer causation. In August, 1960, Dr. G. Wynne Griffith, Medical Officer for Anglesey, stated in the medical press that deaths from stomach cancer rise in a sharp gradient from counties in the south-east towards the north-west tip of Wales. Three people die from this cause in Anglesey to every one in Sussex. He suggested three ways in which soil in the "black areas" may be responsible. He thought it might be too rich in organic material such as carbon, that it might contain too many "trace" elements such as zinc, cobalt, nickel or chromium which are taken up by vegetables and then eaten by humans, and thirdly that it might contain high natural radioactivity. We as radiesthetists can add to this list, but it is refreshing to find a medical man coming to the conclusion held by so many dowsers, viz., that soil plays a part in the incidence of cancer.

The question of protection against such rays is not an easy one and I do not think there is a short answer. People write articles and letters for radiesthetic journals advocating this method or that, but there seems little conformity in their ideas. I tried several methods myself, such as putting down sheets of lead under my bed and so on, but with little or no result—certainly no permanent result. I think we have to differentiate between one bad spot in a room or house or a very limited zone of earth rays and a bad radiation pervading the whole room or house. In the latter case, as I see it, all the air in the room or house is ionised, or we might say depolarised, and I doubt very much if there is anything that can be done to correct this state of affairs—at any

rate by what can be termed in any sense physical means. An instrument was designed to deal with noxious earth rays, consisting of a box containing coils and circuits without batteries which, when switched on, was claimed to protect an area within 60 metres radius. I had the opportunity of testing one of these instruments and came to the conclusion that the radiation or influence it gave out itself could be inimical to human radiations. At the same time, in a room badly contaminated by noxious earth rays, it may very well be that such an instrument might modify them for the better. But for myself I should feel somewhat chary of using such an instrument.

One person I consulted on this difficult subject was the late Dr. Brunler. He told me of one simple device which, as he thought, could be relied upon to neutralise adverse radiations coming up from under the ground at a point where one was sitting or sleeping. If a ray is affecting a place where you sit, you can place two insulated wires parallel to each other on the chair, with their polarised extremities pointing the same way, i.e., with the ends giving a clockwise gyration of the pendulum pointing one way and those giving an anti-clockwise gyration the other. These wires could similarly be laid across a bed under the mattress or, perhaps better, on the floor. If for any reason you had to sit habitually over what might be called a "bad spot," I think this method might give some protection. But if the air in all the room is heavily ionised, I doubt if it would help very much.

Ionisation of the air can, of course, be determined by pendulum. Dr. Martin used to find that in his consulting room with the electric fire on, one half of the room bounded by two walls and a diagonal across the room, was affected, giving an anti-clockwise pendulum reaction. When working in this triangular area, he used to open the window periodically to let in fresh air, as otherwise he got tired. This is something which any dowser can test for himself. When the atmosphere was normal, he obtained a pendulum oscillation.

As I have already indicated, numerous methods of protection have been suggested, from piles of newspaper, chalk rings drawn on the basement floors, to containers of oil for absorbing the rays and of metal coils and wires placed in the house or garden. I once saw a well-known dowser make an elaborate survey of a house and his method of protection. This was impressive, but, as far as I was able to judge, the results were uncertain. The people in the house could not report any change and they moved soon afterwards. On the other hand a very good account in our journal (*B.S.D.J.*, X, 74, p. 111, 1951) was given of how Mr. J. Cecil Maby neutralised a bad radiation caused by an underground stream with a small electro-magnetic "neutraliser." Not only did the article describe what action Mr. Maby took, but the very real benefit experienced by the occupants of the house.

The whole subject as I see it is in a very unsatisfactory state. There are those who believe that noxious rays can be eliminated by placing numbers written on small pieces of paper at certain positions on the floor or under the carpet. Major Menzies, who impressed me when I saw him at work, told me that he had become immune to noxious rays, and he also said they could be neutralised by prayer. Apparently he had convinced A. Bovis that this was so. There may well be a psychological factor in some cases of persons said to be affected by noxious rays, which may account for the somewhat strange methods of protection sometimes resorted to. But this aspect of the subject would require a separate discussion in itself.

I remember incidentally, visiting Major Menzies' two-room flat in Worthing. In one room he demonstrated the presence of a noxious zone and proceeded to show me how this could be neutralised from the other room with the help of a small plan of the affected room and a battery or "pile" of half-crowns. I forget the details of the method, but it is described in one of the books by Chaumery and Belizal. Major Menzies demonstrated with his pendulum how the bad radiation had been corrected, but I had no opportunity of making my own tests.

My own feeling is that it is much better to avoid altogether and wherever possible for residential purposes places where the wrong dowsing reactions occur, rather than rely on some method of protection. W. Servranx has stated his opinion that if the whole house is affected, it is much better to leave it for good. I could not agree with him more. Where protection is resorted to, conditions in any two cases are seldom the same and the introduction of artificial devices by an operator who is not fully competent may do more harm than good.

A common cause of earth rays is a subterranean stream and these should be capable of correction. The affected stream band may be quite narrow. One statement I have read said that in most cases of noxious earth rays the ray band does not exceed 25-30cm. Often enough, when a dowsing survey is made of a house, one or two bad spots may be found. These may be due to a variety of causes, including pockets of ironstone or some radioactive material. A geological fault in the ground will produce bad reactions and it can also produce ghostly phenomena! Two underground streams crossing each other will produce a very bad reaction at the point where they meet. Professor Bogdan N. Djoritch has described how he detects harmful earth rays (*B.S.D.J.*, XIV, 97, p. 48, 1957), incidentally obtaining pendulum gyrations when the zone is not affected and a stationary pendulum when it is. Where a water flow is involved, he places a copper coil upstream.

Colonel Fenwick, who, unfortunately, could not be with us today, told me how he neutralised one house affected by an under-

ground stream by putting a wire over the stream band under the carpet on the ground floor. A woman and a boy had been sleeping badly on the first floor, but they were all right afterwards. Once Mrs. Fenwick was using her rod on the first floor and, unknown to her, Colonel Fenwick released one end of the wire on the ground floor, and Mrs. Fenwick's rod jerked up sharply.

Where it is impossible or inconvenient to put a wire over the stream band to neutralise a house, Colonel Fenwick has driven in stakes into the ground over the stream band outside the house, one on each side. For this, he told me, he has used stair rods. The method appears to be equally efficacious. He has, incidentally, like some other dowers, found that a penny placed on the floor will temporarily deflect a bad ray coming up from the ground.

I was recently asked to survey a small property near Maidenhead on which a modern bungalow was built. The site appeared to be excellent from a dowsing point of view, but I thought it might be as well if I could demonstrate to the surveyor what it was like to get a bad reaction. I suggested that I should go over the floor of the kitchen in detail, as an underground pipe or cable might easily produce an influence. Sure enough, at just one spot on the floor midway between typical kitchen equipment, my pendulum reacted strongly. If this had been a spot where a person sat for several hours a day, he might easily have contracted chronic catarrh, rheumatism or some other complaint. Sometimes people can avoid bad earth ray effects by changing the position of their bed or moving a chair a foot or two from its customary position.

A correspondent in Cape Town asked me to test by map dowsing the flat where she and her family were living; later she moved to Durban. Last year she wrote to me: "I am enclosing a plan of our present flat in the hope that you will be kind enough to help me again. I know you said you didn't really do residence testing, but your tests have proved so satisfactory." I tested the Durban flat, and, apart from two suspect spots in two large rooms which were not in positions that mattered, I got bad reactions in the centre of a smaller bedroom, with good reactions along three walls and bad ones along the fourth. I suggested that if there was a bed in the centre of the room, it should be placed against one of the good walls.

Later my correspondent wrote: "I have moved my husband's bed from the spot marked X in your diagram and I must say that he is a changed person and no longer feels that he is being dragged down to the earth. Grateful thanks." This to me was very satisfactory as I have done very little map dowsing, and it confirmed, at any rate for myself, the existence of these noxious rays. If we attempt to neutralise a bad influence in a house, it is most important that we should make sure that the method we adopt really works. For most people I think it will be found that a

normal atmosphere produces oscillations of the pendulum, whereas ionised air produces a gyration, either positive or negative. A really bad ray coming up at one point may make the pendulum inert.

I shall no doubt disappoint some people present by not saying more about precise methods for neutralising earth rays. The reason is that it is a problem I have seldom had to face. If the atmosphere in a whole room is ionised, I doubt (as I have already said) if much can be done about it. While one often reads about cases of earth rays—and their correction—in the Continental press, cases reported in this country are very few and far between. Moreover, as I have previously inferred, individual dowsters who have considered the matter each appears to have his own personal method of neutralisation and one is left feeling somewhat sceptical about many of them.

If anyone is in doubt as to whether he is suffering from noxious ray effects, I suggest that when away from the suspect area, he places in his right-hand coat pocket an insulated length of ordinary electric flex. If that produces a marked boost to his vitality, the suspect area *ipso facto* becomes doubly suspect! A complication in the whole subject is that individuals vary so very much and react in so many different ways, that it is difficult to say to what extent a badly reacting area will affect this person or that. Some people may become acclimatised to radiation of a particular kind and suffer no ill effects.

It would be admirable, in my estimation, if a team of three or four dowsters could test out a few of the simpler methods of protection against earth rays on some carefully chosen sites known to be affected. At one stage or another the team might be strengthened with the addition of a physicist and even a psychologist. Where the problem is a straightforward one, it would not be expecting too much to hope that some reliable form of protection could be recommended which could be easily applied by any competent dowster. Various methods have been advocated by individuals, sometimes (it would seem) of a psychological or subjective nature. We should be on much more solid ground if we could have a unanimous report by a team of experts. This, in fact, is very much what Messrs. F. and W. Servranx suggested in 1958. They wanted to see the creation on an international basis of a centre for the study of harmful rays. They thought the subject could be studied from all angles by a competent team and suitable measures for combating such influences codified.

This indeed is something which the newly formed *Groupement International pour l'Organisation de la Radiesthésie (G.I.O.R.)* could undertake, and I hope this association may be persuaded to tackle it. Meanwhile is it not possible that we might do something about it in this country? On the Continent, not only have individual dowsters invented apparatus and even diagrams

for neutralising noxious rays, but ways of finding out whether a person is being subjected to them. Treating the subject rationally, a hopeful line of approach may be the utilisation of some kind of plastic material. It has been stated that harmful rays, even very powerful ones, can be screened sometimes by plastics such as is sold as table cloths or covers. Plain cloths are said to be the best and can be obtained in white or entirely transparent. Such screening, so it has been stated (*B.S.D.J.*, XV, 103, p. 64, 1959) is only effective against powerful rays for about thirty minutes, but it may suffice against a weak influence for several days. The plastic actually becomes saturated with the rays (just as lead can) and begins to emit bad rays itself. But it has the advantage that it can easily be disimpregnated by washing.

I hope I have been able to convince those who need convincing that there is quite a lot of useful work which might be done in this field. But the point I should like to bring home is that only co-ordinated effort and team work could produce results that could be generally acceptable.

In conclusion, it would seem to be desirable to differentiate between the various methods of neutralisation advocated as follows :

1. The rays are diverted or modified by driving in stakes into the ground at selected points or by putting down wires, coils, etc. Sometimes the idea has been to draw off the rays by means of a wire to a position outside a building in rather the same way that lightning is collected and conducted to earth.

2. The rays are screened or absorbed by some material such as plastic or oil, the disadvantage being that the screening material itself becomes impregnated.

3. The rays are modified by the production of artificial radiations which, through interference with the noxious rays, render them harmless. Presumably the case of Mr. Maby cited above comes within this category.

I hope that some of those present will be able to give first-hand accounts of successful screening of noxious earth rays.

## PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF COLOUR

BY J. F. F. BLYTH-PRAEGER

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When our President asked me to speak at this Congress, his intention was that I should repeat and possibly enlarge on a talk given to the Radionic Conference in March. But that, carefully written out though it was, was not a striking success. So, as this occasion drew nearer and nearer, I decided, with the President's permission, to scrap that paper and start again: and that is just where the primrose path began to get paved with good intentions. As the Irishman said, everything in my favour's been against me and not one word has got written: worse still, I got up from lunch just now without two ideas in my head. That all sounds very casual and horribly disrespectful to the Society: but I assure you that any such idea is very far from my mind. Instead, I take comfort from the remarks of various friends after the paper at Hastings. They all said, "Don't read—just talk!" I do hope they were right and that you will find agreement with them.

I propose to divide this session into three parts. First, I want to show you, with the tape on the wall up there, the process of identifying colours radiesthetically and particularly how the Dominant Colour of a person is determined, while refreshing your minds as to what it means. And I would stress that this afternoon I am talking only of what I term "radiesthetic colour"; and, in referring to treatment, only of broadcast colour. With treatment by colour lamps or the wearing of colour or the decorating of rooms, I am not concerned.

(Here the speaker demonstrated his use of the Lesourd Rule and the Archdale Conical Pendulum, with a general reference to various methods of broadcasting).

Well now, all I have shown you and said looks fine, so far. But does it work? For the second part of the talk, I am going to run through some case histories from my own experience of how it *does* work. If they sound like tall stories, I am sorry—colour is like that. And witnesses are available.

The first time I was, myself, finally convinced of the immediate and obvious results of colour treatment was when I rescued a beetle from a spider. It was wrapped round in a cocoon of web, one eye and a leg had gone, presumably due to enemy action and all movement had stopped before I finally freed it. It looked a very dead beetle and there were no vitality or colour readings at all. Only the fact that a pendulum beat to and fro over it suggested that life was even latent. To cut a long story short—for it was a long one, beginning about ten o'clock on, say, a Monday night and ending about 8 p.m. on Wednesday evening when the beetle,



after a hearty meal in the garden, went on his way rejoicing—that first night and until four o'clock the next morning, I used nothing but colour : and every time I changed the colour, there was some appropriate change in the beetle within two seconds to two minutes at the longest. I may say that, looking on him as a goner anyway, I did not hesitate to experiment. Whether it was a cure or not is immaterial, for I believe some spiders only paralyse their victims to put them in cold storage ; whether the colour alone cured him is also immaterial, for I later gave him a drink of Rescue Remedy. The point that stuck out was the immediate and appropriate response to every alteration of colour.

A similar confirmation, which I frequently used as a parlour trick for convincing sceptics that broadcasting did work, involved my dog, Cocky, and the Eeman Law of colour in relaxation. Given a hearthrug and a bright fire, Cocky had a most convenient habit of sleeping in front of it, flat on his side, very obviously relaxed and breathing steadily. I would ask my visitors to watch his breathing closely and to describe at once any changes they noticed in it : which is to say whether the movement was high or low in the thorax, deep or shallow, rapid or slow. Then I would take his sample and treat it with a succession of colours on broadcast. I never failed to convince them that there was a connection between the sleeping dog and what I was doing at the other end of the room ; nor to convince me, had I needed it, of the accuracy of the Eeman Law.

Another interesting and significant case was seven or eight years ago when a mutual friend begged help for a middle-aged woman in Ireland. She had had a shocking life, beginning in her teens, when her brother was shot in front of her eyes during the troubles. Recently she had taken to drugs and by then was nearly unrecognisable from only a few years before. Always a fervent Catholic, she had given up her religion and was bitterly hostile to it. She was also quite without hope and disinclined to make the slightest effort for herself. Suicide had been attempted. It sounded a pretty sticky assignment.

As might be expected, what with shock and drugs, her sample provided no colour readings at all. So before I could do anything else, I had to get them back, if only artificially and temporarily, to determine her Dominant. Suffice it to say that she had only two evenings of colour treatments and the results, at my end, were such that I was able to write her a guarded but encouraging letter. The answer confirmed that what I could see radiesthetically in Hampshire was already becoming manifest in Ireland. So much so that I dared to write by return and suggest, quite bluntly, that she went back to her religious duties. Instead of a broadside of furious refusal, the reply was only mildly hesitant and reported further physical and emotional improvement. There was a further exchange of letters and further improvement, but no more treat-



ment of any sort after those first two evenings and, at my end, her colours held their own.

Then, after three or four weeks, there was a setback, all the colours disappeared and her vitality flagged. Enquiry revealed that, against my urgent advice, she had cut off all drugs at one go, as she felt so much better. A telegram, "Don't be a fool," and one, possibly two, doses of colour, finally took her off my books as an active case. A few months later I heard, quite casually, that she had gone back to her faith and early this year, the friend who first brought the case, saw her in Ireland and reported that she was absolutely her old self again and looking wonderful. That was on three, perhaps four, doses of colour over a period of three or four weeks. How one wishes that every case, whether involving colour or anything else, could be half so simple or so conclusive.

At the start of this talk, I spoke of broadcast colour as including the use of colour purely by thought, without any gadgets and now I have two stories of that. But let me first go back to my dog and his response to broadcast colour. Often, when we were alone in the cottage, he would sleep in front of the fire while I had a meal. Many times I tried repeating the Eeman Law experiment, but, instead of going into the study and putting actual colours on broadcast, I used to imagine some definite colour and visualise a cloud of it building up round him, until I thought I saw a change in his breathing; when I would imagine another colour and hold that till the next change—and so on. Now I say "thought I saw a change" because I am not absolutely convinced—the lighting was not as good as in the study, for one thing, and there was no corroboration from witnesses. So I would leave that subject open. But it is well worth repetition by others.

Now to two rather amusing instances, of which the witness to one should have been here this afternoon but for a muddle. They concerned an old lady in her eighties and her daughter, who were both clients of mine. Just when I was going off to the New Forest for a rest, the daughter rang up in some minor difficulty; and I promised to bear her in mind while away. So from the Friday to Tuesday, whenever I thought of her, I saw her surrounded by a cloud of yellow light. I chose yellow because her Dominant was violet and a very strong personality seemed to need damping down a bit; and yellow, working on the solar plexus, is useful for the restoration of digestive and psychic tone. On the return journey, the nearer I got to home, the more conscious I became of some doubt about her and eventually I stopped at a 'phone box and rang her. A doleful voice answered and I at once asked "What's the matter with you?"

"I think I'm starting pleurisy," she replied, "and the last time I had it the doctor said I wouldn't get over it again!"

"I don't think you are," I consoled her. "Anyway, I'll go home and see."

I did—and then, after a long whistle of surprise, I fear I laughed—largely with relief. The picture was perfectly clear. With the best of intentions and not very much effort I had given her a bad overdose of yellow. While I had a quick meal, I left her on violet, which put things right at my end. Then on to the motor-bike again to go to see how she was. She opened the door herself, with a cheerful face. The pain had gone. Further relief led me into a tactical error and I laughed again. Poor dear, she did not think it a bit funny.

That experience ought to have taught me a lesson. But no, not a bit of it. I believe it was the very same summer when, again, I was off to the Forest for the week-end. Again she rang, this time to say that her mother, who was something of a saint, was having one of those times when saints are distinctly difficult people to live with: would I please do something? So, whenever I thought of the old lady I visualised her surrounded with violet light, to induce relaxation and to bring out the best in her character. Hardly had I got home than the daughter rang up. "It's Granny," she said without preamble.

"Oh, heavens!" I replied disappointedly, "Isn't she any better?"

"Yes, she's fine in herself but I'm afraid her eyesight's going."

"Why?"

"Well," she said, "everything she looks at in a good light has a violet fringe round it!"

Such instances, providing they are accurate—and they are as far as I can make them—would show that colour can be very effective. So now we may pass to the third part of the talk and, I fear, the least interesting, for I want to tell you something of my own surmises and findings. A wiser man and a scientist would keep silent. But I choose to rush in, as usual; quite deliberately. As I see it, my role as a radiesthetist is to apply whatever I know in an attempt to get results, as in the cases I have mentioned. In the course of doing so, more particularly in the many cases which do not go so well or so slickly as those you have heard of, I cannot help observing odd bits of fact, various things that seem to go together and the sense of a general pattern which fits in very nicely with the scraps I know of other subjects. In my mind it makes a fairly composite pattern, but a pattern with quite a large hole in the centre: and the hole is filled with a question mark. The checking of that pattern and the filling in of that hole, I leave to others, such as have the time, the aptitude, the knowledge and the brains to do it. In the metaphor of Zen, I am (I believe) pointing my finger at the moon: but it is the moon and not my finger which merits attention.

As far as I can see, then, colour acts differently from, or more markedly than, the broadcasting of specific remedies in two ways at least. Firstly, the client's Dominant colour has a great bearing on the whole of his treatment, as well as providing a neat label

for his personality : a label which I believe to be often more accurate and concise than his sun-sign in astrology, though naturally not as descriptive as the roughest horoscope. Secondly, there is the close link between the Dominant Colour and the Level of Consciousness ; and the often observed fact that the use of broadcast colour affects that level more—and more quickly—than anything else I know.

While making that statement, a qualification is necessary. It could be that other practitioners, specialising in the Bach remedies, say, or high potency homoeopathic treatments would achieve similar results. But how many of them, I wonder, make any consistent use of the Brunler Scale ? Or of the Dominant Colour ? I don't know and wish there were more opportunity to exchange such information, and so to make direct comparisons. Meanwhile, I can only speak for myself and my own techniques, without prejudice to others just as effective. I mention Bach and high potency homoeopathies particularly because they, together with what is broadly termed spiritual healing, do all affect the Level of Consciousness very directly.

That leads very conveniently to Dr. Oscar Brunler, to whom the older members of the society at least will need no introduction. He was a giant and his own Level of Consciousness is said to have been over 700°—which is to say somewhere near that of Leonardo da Vinci. It sounds crazy then if I say that I cannot agree with him in all points. Yet that is the result of experience both within the group with which I have been privileged to work and while working on my own. The main difference between his findings and ours is that Levels of Consciousness apparently do rise, very markedly during certain types of radiesthetic treatment, whereas he maintained that they were virtually static from birth to death and that a rise of as much as five degrees in a life-time was unusual.

Before anyone jumps to the conclusion that I am making Brunler out to be wrong, let us consider these points. First, there is the main bugbear of radiesthesia, the discrepancies in readings on the same subject by different practitioners, often explained either by differences in personal calibration or by the asking of subtly different questions. Thus it is possible that we have a different conception of Consciousness from Brunler, although surely that would lead to disputing his whole scale, while, in fact, the very reverse is the case. Again, we have been using different means of measurement and, in some cases at least, different and quite new methods of treatment. And, over and above that, I personally am inclined to suspect that in even the ten or so years since his death, world—or rather cosmic—conditions may have changed. Be that as it may, I believe that we have a point here which merits wide observation and research : for I believe that in using and following up his ideas of Levels of Consciousness one must come to a much

deeper understanding not only of healing but of what makes individuals tick as they do—and onwards to a whole wide field of metaphysical speculation.

Two points have emerged in my own use of the Scale : I mean that when one takes any given person's reading, it appears possible to get one of two answers, either what I call the Potential Level of Consciousness or the Actual. It is rather interesting, in passing, that I have found that, having been given the one, I cannot usually get the other. Only occasionally do I get both clearly. That is probably due to a psychological peculiarity in me, arising from conscious efforts not to pry any further than is necessary into a client's affairs. To continue, however. By the Potential Level, I mean the absolute ceiling possible to a person while they remain as they are, without some major change. The Actual is the level on which they are ordinarily working, and is what, for all practical purposes, one would call their Present Level of Consciousness. It may even be that this is what Brunler, with his biometre (and still more the Huna Research Associates, after him) have been measuring. It may be that living happily on one's Actual level, one occasionally makes little leaps—in moments of insight and extra awareness, such as Ouspensky called momentary waking—towards, or even bang against, one's ceiling. What is noticeable is that in the phenomenal rises after treatment, of which I have spoken, it is the Potential that goes up. If one can get the Actual at all at the same time, it has not changed. My impression is just that. That appropriate treatment can raise the ceiling but it takes time and experience for the person to grow toward it.

Another idea I have come to, for which I have no one's authority or experience but my own, concerns the relationship between Level of Consciousness and Dominant Colour. It simply is that all the colours from red to indigo inclusive have certain fixed ceilings in terms of the Brunler Scale : while violet has none : none, that is, within the present limits of human evolution. Obviously white comes in somewhere, but apparently not yet. For years I had said that though it seemed possible, I had never seen a white Dominant. Then, this year, I have found four. But they have not lasted and, at the moment of writing, I am having to do considerable back-peddalling in my thinking about them. It is too early to theorise, but I can report facts : that there was no doubt that, for a matter of days or weeks, four people did show white quite definitely as their Dominant before dropping back to their natural violet. In the three cases where I have definite knowledge, the period when white was dominant was one of psychological and even spiritual turbulence, but none the less a period that was obviously constructive by its results.

To revert to the limits for the various colours, I believe that for red, orange and yellow Dominants, the limit is 350°—which Brunler defines as the peak of intuition (using the solar-plexus,

that is); for green, blue and indigo the limit appears to be 400°—which is just where one begins to become independent of orthodoxy. Violet, as I have said, seems to have virtually no upper limit.

These findings have, so far, been supported by practice and, whatever happens to the body, I believe the real healing to have taken place when a client's Dominant has gone up to violet. Before leaving that subject, let me just remind you of what Brunler said about the 400° range. I quote: "Independent of orthodoxy, they follow their own ideas, their own moral code and law. In whatever branch or profession, they are first class—providing they make proper use and **FULL USE** (he uses capitals for "full use") of their mental potentialities"—unquote. At the risk of being a bore with repetition, this description heightens my feeling that healing in its widest sense is essentially St. Paul's "Renewing of the Mind"; and that the change of Dominant to violet is a milestone on that path.

There is one further observation to report before I conclude and that is that, thanks to a scholastic friend, I was able in the spring to compare the I.Q.s of a number of children with their Levels of Consciousness and Dominant Colours. The two latter were quite consistent; but the I.Q. and the L. of C. were not so accurately in step. I should need to do much more work on this myself and so would other workers before any conclusions were permissible, particularly as I started already prejudiced against Intelligence Quotients. That they do represent something is indubitable, but whether it be more than that the child with the highest I.Q. is odds-on favourite for the 11+. I am uncertain. It is at best, I fancy, but a part of the Level of Consciousness.

Now to conclude—with something of a warning. I have spoken freely—from a scientific point of view even indiscreetly, perhaps—in the hope that others, not already working on these lines, may be tempted to think and experiment along them. Lest they should, may I warn them of some of the all-too-easy pitfalls into which I have tumbled? At Hastings I quoted a long passage from a most admirable lecture on Zone Therapy by Mr. R. St. John, the tenor of which was that the results on a given patient were considerably coloured by the attitude of the healer, by what Mr. St. John called his "approach to the balance of life." This, I said, applies very much to the use of colour and may be one explanation why two people, using identical methods, do not achieve identical results. The first thing, then, is to discover, very gently, what may be expected from one's own efforts. Colour is potent, overdosage is easy—and the results are unpleasant. Again, in view of the connection between colour and a person's own stage of development, which I have implied, not everyone may be ready for the particular boost one has in mind. The patient must always set the pace. Thus, in some particularly

delicate case, a good drenching with indigo may abort a feverish cold : but it may also have the unforeseen effect of jumping the unfortunate sufferer into a new Dominant, leaving him there, hanging by his eyebrows, so to speak. If he is really ready, well and good. A temporary discomfort will do him no harm. But, if he is not and tries to slide back into his previous and comfortable colour, he may merely sink into the lower and negative tones of indigo itself : than which there are few things more unpleasant from a health point of view. Further, though the use of the complementary colour may be useful as I have shown, that drenching with indigo for a physical ill might half kill a sensitive Dominant orange by cutting out his life ray.

I believe the answer—and the safeguard—is this. That when one is using simple and straightforward rule-of-thumb methods with colour, and one knows nothing else, a good broadside may well be very effective on the physical level without any psychological or spiritual side-effects. But, as one experiments and evolves more intricate and subtle methods, the need for caution is greater, together with a constant consideration of an increasing number of possibilities. That is, I suppose, a general principle in anything : the more one knows, the worse one can trip. It is certainly the case with colour, for I firmly believe that, with some of its applications, one may come awesomely close to touching the human soul.

END OF CONGRESS REPORTS

## RADIONICS AND RADIESTHESIA IN THE SCIENTIFIC AGE

*A lecture given to the Society on Wednesday, July 12th, 1961*

BY JOHN WILCOX, M.A.

Introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said: I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. John Wilcox, who has kindly undertaken to give us an address this evening.

Mr. Wilcox, who is a Barrister, has told me that he is not a practitioner of Radionics himself, but he has studied the subject objectively and is, therefore, in many respects, better qualified to speak about it.

A book from his pen was published quite recently, and was reviewed in the March number of our journal.

I am deeply touched by what I regard as the great honour of being asked to address this learned Society. When the invitation to do so was extended to me by your President, I hesitated to accept it outright for one reason and one reason alone, namely, my lack of adequate qualification for the task. My doubts on that score were, however, most courteously and flatteringly discounted by your President.

The fact nevertheless remains that I am not, and make no claim to be, in any sense whatever an expert in this field and I therefore hope you will feel completely free to disagree totally with anything I may say if you do not find yourselves in sympathy with my point of view.

It would be an impertinence for me to purport to say anything technical to this Society on the subjects of Dowsing or Radiesthesia for you number among your members some of the leading authorities on those subjects and I know very little about them. Perhaps, however, it would not be too unseemly for me to say a little about Radionics, of which I have made a cursory and superficial study.

My own great passion is for synthesis, for establishing connections and relationships between things which, when viewed in isolation, may appear separate and for tracing a pattern or design in the scheme of those things. Speaking entirely as a layman, therefore, and without any vestige of authority in this field in which many of you are experts, I should like to try to draw a few threads together, to survey the pattern of events, in so far as it is discernible, in the development of Radionics and Radiesthesia in this scientific age, and to try to get a perspective view of the picture.

Dowsing, Radiesthesia and Radionics all, I believe, belong to the same family, that is to say the family of the intuitional sciences. Whether a practitioner operates in the sphere of medicine, agriculture or prospecting, it appears to me that the faculty that is used must in the final analysis be one and the same. In



the exercise of that faculty, sometimes known as the faculty of divination, various different instruments and techniques are used; and the primary significance of the three words Dowsing, Radiesthesia and Radionics to my mind is that they connote the type of instrumental aid primarily employed by those who practice them.

The doyen of the intuitional sciences is undoubtedly Dowsing for, as must be well-known to members of this Society, it is of immemorial antiquity. In point of time, Dowsing seems to have been followed first by Radiesthesia and secondly by Radionics. Dowsing connotes the use of the divining rod, Radiesthesia the use of the pendulum and Radionics the use of the rubber diaphragm detector and rectangular resonant cavity—in a word, the box.

The purpose of each of these three instruments as I understand it is to denote positive and negative impulses arising in the unconscious recesses of the human mind.

Other methods have been used for the same purpose at different times and places. For example, there is evidence of the use by certain primitive peoples of a rubbing block, made of stone, and in more recent times a plain flat sheet of bakelite has been used in the same way, a positive impulse being registered by a perceptible sticking of the palm to the bakelite sheet.

Thus, although it is sometimes said that Radionics has evolved out of Dowsing, it might possibly be more accurate to trace the genealogy of modern Radionic instruments back to primitive rubbing blocks rather than the divining rod; and if any Dowsers or Radiesthetists among you should ever be disposed to disown your Radionic friends you might find it useful to adopt the sneer made in a certain High Court action not long ago that Radionics is merely a form of African witchcraft thinly disguised as a pseudo-science! We in Radionics on the other hand can—and indeed we have done so—claim genuine respectability on the grounds of our kinship with practitioners of the age-old art of Dowsing.

As I have indicated, I believe that these procedures are inter-related by virtue of the fact that each ultimately rests upon the exercise of the same human faculty whether it be called intuition, divination, a psychic gift, a sixth sense or what you will. If that be so, then all who work in this field are united by that common thread whether they happen to scratch a rubber, swing a pendulum or wield a rod. It is to my mind a thousand pities that there is no one generic term to describe the whole field of activity of dowsers, radiesthetists and radionic practitioners.

If I had to specify the one single thing that I thought would contribute most to the advancement of the work of those three groups in the world today, I should say that it was the discovery of a new but mutually acceptable common description which covered all the multifarious different techniques, procedures and instru-



mental aids used by those who work in this field. There may be nothing in a name; but it is nevertheless the case that labels, by virtue of the associations they accumulate with use, become potent unifying or dividing influences, as the case may be.

The common faculty I have mentioned I believe to be one which resides in a part of the mind which lies outside the sphere of the conscious mind; and it is my view that the success that the intuitional sciences have achieved, and are continuing to achieve, rests ultimately on two facts which are not yet generally recognised or accepted. The first is that the mind of man possesses subliminal faculties of which we are not ordinarily aware. The second is that thought is a very real and potent force, comparable, if you like, to the force of electricity or the force of gravity. It is at any rate the working hypothesis of Radionics that the exercise of a subliminal perceptive faculty coupled with the power of directed thought can produce positive, constructive effects at the level of physical phenomena.

The person who is generally regarded as the founder of Radionics is Dr. Albert Abrams, a very brilliant and highly qualified Californian, who died in 1924. He was the inventor of certain apparatus for the diagnosis and treatment of human ailments which came to be known as "Abram's Box" and, for better or worse, the word "box" has stuck. Although numerous people have since then contributed to the further development of the science, the two great names which stand out like beacons among the lesser lights on the road to the point we have now reached are those of Ruth Drown, another American doctor, and Geo. Walter de la Warr, an English engineer.

Dr. Drown produced a diagnostic instrument before the war which embodied many of the principal features of our modern instruments; de la Warr made modifications and refinements to her basic design. He has since produced others, in particular one which incorporates the use of a beam of radionically selected polarized light as a connecting medium between the dial assemblies in lieu of wire connections, and another which incorporates a V.L.F. variable oscillator by means of which a disease pattern can be expressed in terms of actual frequencies of so many cycles per second. In addition, he has developed a whole range of treatment instruments, apart from carrying out a great deal of researches on numerous different aspects and applications of the intuitional faculty and the latent power of thought.

It is to my mind both invidious and beside the point to seek to ascribe merit in varying degrees to these three great pioneers for the work which each has done. Their achievements, whether looked at jointly or severally, are already amply sufficient to place the world heavily in their debt. The possibilities they have helped to open up are of a kind in which there can be no monopoly or copyright for knowledge of the truth of the nature of things

belongs when it is revealed to mankind and not to individual men or women or even groups or societies. Moreover, it is implicit in any given line of scientific research and development that those who come later should be indebted to those who preceded them for it is precisely in that way, and only in that way, that the maximum progress can be made for the benefit of all.

Radionics is no exception in this respect, for de la Warr owes an acknowledged debt to Drown and both of them to Abrams: and I personally am very glad to know that it is the declared and avowed policy of the Delawarr Laboratories to make no secret of their discoveries.

The hallmark of the true pioneer is a devotion to the cause of discovering, that is to say uncovering and *promoting* true knowledge whatever the world may say or think or do. The work of Abrams, Drown and de la Warr is stamped with that hallmark and by and through it they are united with one another and with every other worker in this field who approaches the work in the same spirit.

The characteristic of Radionics which primarily distinguishes it from Radiesthesia is the use of rates in conjunction with instruments specially designed for that purpose. The instruments are provided with a series of dials, usually calibrated from 1 to 10. A radionic rate is a series of figures—1542 or whatever it may be—which is used as a symbol for something else. Some 5,000-6,000 rates have been made symbolising or representing the various systems, organs, and cell-groups of the human body, emotional states, disease conditions, micro-organisms and so on.

In order to analyse the case of a human patient, the first thing the Radionic analyst does is to tune the diagnostic instrument for the patient in question. This is done by orienting the patient's blood spot in what is called the Critical Rotational Position and likewise orienting a vertically suspended bar magnet. The Critical Rotational Position is determined by operating the rubber diaphragm detector on the instrument, a positive response being denoted by what is called a "stick," i.e., a perceptible sticking of the finger to the rubber and of the rubber to the steel plate over which it is stretched.

You will appreciate that this response from the detector is evidently analogous to the swing of the pendulum in the hand of the Radiesthetist and the movement of the divining rod in the hands of the Dowser.

The next step in making a radionic analysis is to select what is called the "Basic Analysing Rate." This is the rate which represents the symptom, or set of symptoms, which the analyst takes as being the central factor in the patient's condition. This may be one simple element (whether mental or physical) such as "pain," or "exhaustion" or "resentment"; or it may be something which in itself represents a combination of factors such as "arthritis" or "rheumatism" or "flu," that is to say something

which embraces a complex of symptoms of the kind of which the patient complains. The rate representing the selected factor is set on the dials of the instrument and the analyst then proceeds to determine what conditions in the psycho-somatic totality of the patient are supporting or contributing to the production of the central factor.

This is done by a process of elimination. The analyst first checks all the main systems, that is to say the skeletal system, the circulatory system, the respiratory system and so on. He then checks all the organs within any system found to be affected. The field is thus gradually and systematically narrowed down. Lastly, he checks the individual cell groups of any affected organs. The final step is to determine what influence it is that is causing the discordant condition of any affected locations. For this purpose the analyst works through a list of possible causes to determine whether the cause is poison, bacterial infection, toxin, negative emotion, mineral deficiency or whatever it may be.

You will appreciate, and it is important to emphasise this, that a radionic analysis is something totally different from a conventional medical diagnosis. Conventional medicine, although no doubt increasingly disposed to take some account of psychological factors, is nevertheless primarily concerned to observe physical symptoms, to classify them as a disease (which constitutes the diagnosis) and to prescribe whatever medicine may be favoured for the treatment of that disease. Radionics, on the other hand, does not operate directly on the physical plane at all nor is it particularly interested in giving a name to a condition: its concern is to find the causes of a state of ill-health by whatever name that state may be known and, as Radionics believes that there is a reciprocal action between the body and the mind, an analysis is liable to contain an assortment of mental and physical factors related to one-another in a way which would make strange reading to a conventional physician.

A Radionic analysis, therefore, unlike a medical diagnosis, is not simply a statement that the patient is suffering from a specified ailment or condition: it is a word picture of a relatively complex pattern of contributory factors operating at various levels which together result in the patient complaining of certain symptoms, whether or not those symptoms are medically classifiable as a particular ailment or disease. Whereas a doctor might say of a difficult case, "If only I could discover what he was suffering from, I might know how to treat him," the radionic analyst says in effect, "I don't care a rap what he is suffering from: all I want to know is basically why he is suffering."

There is a difference of emphasis here which springs from the different approaches of conventional medicine and Radionics respectively. That difference of approach may perhaps be summed up by saying that Radionics is interested in the hand

within the glove whereas conventional medicine is concerned only with the glove.

Obviously, the making of an analysis is only the first step in dealing with a case, the next being the provision of treatment designed to restore wholeness, integration, harmony, stability and balance to the entire psycho-somatic system. Radionics views the patient as a whole, a unified field of vital energy in which no one part can be entirely isolated from the remainder, and seeks to treat in depth and totality, not superficially or locally. Both in the philosophy and the application of Radionics, the key word all the time is *wholeness*, and that, of course, is the true meaning of health.

Radionic treatment may be given by a variety of different instruments. The basic principle on which treatment rests is that the imbalances or distortions which are responsible for the patient's symptoms having been pin-pointed in the analysis, complementary patterns of thought energy are directed to the patient designed to rectify them.

The instrument most commonly used for this purpose is the broadcast treatment set. This is, in general, similar in construction to the diagnostic instrument except that it does not incorporate the rubber diaphragm detector. The instrument is tuned for the patient concerned and the selected treatment rates are then set on the dials. The practitioner may also use a colorscope, being an instrument by means of which a colour frequency specifically matched to the radionic rate can be incorporated in the treatment, or some kind of an acoustic instrument which utilises a sound wave in a similar way.

In addition to the treatment of human beings, Radionics is also used for the treatment of animals and crops. In this latter case the method most commonly adopted is to make a radionic analysis of the soil in which the crop is growing and to transmit corrective treatment rates to the garden, the field or the farm concerned.

I cannot leave this very brief summary of what Radionics attempts to do without mentioning the so-called "photographic" phenomenon. Thought energy will, in certain circumstances, affect an unexposed photographic plate in such a way that, when it is developed, it bears an image or pattern. These images or patterns can be printed in the ordinary way and, for want of a better term, they are called photographs, though it is important to emphasise that light plays no part in producing them.

Dr. Ruth Drown, to whom I have already referred, produced "photographs" of this kind and a great deal of work has been done on the phenomenon by Mr. de la Warr who, so far as I know, is the first person to achieve repeatability, i.e., the possibility of repeating the same photograph over and over again at will. Mr. de la Warr's work has also brought to light the vital fact that, to make the photographic phenomenon possible at all, it is necessary

to have a person who possesses some special, and apparently rare, faculty.

It has been suggested that by touching the plate a person who has that faculty imparts to the emulsion some special sensitivity which makes it responsive to thought, or etheric, energy. By this means it is possible, among other things, to take a photograph of an internal organ of a distant patient.

Having taken a cursory glance at what I have called the intuitional arts or sciences of Dowsing, Radiesthesia and Radionics and having outlined very briefly the nature of the Radionic technique, let us consider for a moment how they fit in to the prevailing pattern of thought, the climate of intelligent opinion about the nature of things, which characterises the mid 20th century. The short answer of course, is that they don't *yet* fit in at all. They are unrecognised, unaccepted, unloved, like mongrel dogs in a sophisticated community in which no dog is *persona grata* unless he belongs to a respectable established breed! Why is this?

It is trite to say that we live in a Scientific Age, that is to say, an age in which enormous strides have been made by man in the process of acquiring knowledge about the natural world. One cannot but have the profoundest admiration and respect for the terrific industry, patience, ingenuity and resourcefulness with which scientists the world over have studied the processes of nature and the fabulous amount of information which has been brought to light. So dramatic and spectacular have these revelations been that Science is generally regarded with awe and veneration, the very word "Science" has a quality of glamour about it, and Science has come to be regarded as the ultimate authority, the ultimate arbiter of the true and the false. To that extent science rules our lives, we live in a Scientific Age and it is a brave man today who would presume to challenge the mighty voice of Science.

But what is the nature of the Scientific method? I stand to be corrected about this if I am wrong (for I am not myself a scientist), but is it not, in general, true to say that science only accepts as valid a proposition which can be demonstrated to be true by reference to data which can be perceived through the medium of the five physical senses of sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing? I include, of course, data for the perception of which it is necessary to supplement or amplify the human senses with special instruments, apparatus or equipment.

If I am right about this, it means that science by its own terms of reference has elected to confine itself within the straight jacket of sensory perception. Instead of being all-embracing in the scope of its enquiry, science has chosen recently to study, and to base its conclusions on, only that which is sensorily perceptible. It is worth noticing in passing that science did not always have this restricted significance and that there was a time, for example, when

Theology was known as "The Queen of the Sciences." Nevertheless, the method of science today is to dissect and analyse the constituent parts of the system it is studying (whether it be an atom or a galaxy), to express the result quantitatively, and then to seek to relate the parts one to another in accordance with mechanical principles. By this method it tends to lose sight of two things: firstly, that we live in a qualitative as well as a quantitative universe, and secondly that the nature of the whole is something more than the sum of its constituent parts. Thus the scientific interpretation of the natural world is primarily mechanistic in concept.

But the restless spirit of man was created free. Although, therefore, a mechanistic interpretation of the universe may be acceptable to those, of whom there are many today, whose personal philosophy is primarily materialistic, it cannot satisfy those in whose spiritual consciousness there resides an awareness of some deeper reality in the world transcending that which can be perceived sensorily. Such a person has always turned, and will continue to turn, in the endless quest for meaning to religion (particularly the esoteric aspect) and to metaphysics.

The result is that there has grown up in the Western world in modern times a dichotomy, an antithesis, between physics and metaphysics, between science and philosophy or religion. Physicists seek to establish truth by observing the external world through the windows of the senses; metaphysicians seek to establish truth by an inward perception of a non-material reality lying outside the sphere of activity of conventional science. As Arthur Koestler pointed out in his book, *The Sleepwalkers*, published last year, the conflict between these two attitudes, these two methods, these two approaches, is the central problem of our time.

For my own part, I find the inference inescapable that there does exist a non-material reality, anterior in terms of causation to the sensorily perceptible world, out of which the physical, material, universe emerges somewhat as visible moisture condenses out of invisible vapour. I do not know whether this is a proposition that needs proving to this Society, but I submit that the evidence is overwhelming that the material world which we perceive around us with the aid of our senses is the product of intelligence, of mind, of conscious purpose and design. I find myself in sympathy with the view of that fabulously deep thinker, L. C. Beckett, who wrote this in his book *Unbounded Worlds*:—

"From what has been said here about nature, may we not presume there is something of the quality of mind within all atoms of which we and the whole Universe are constructed? Why should some accumulations of atoms form stars; why should others form water, essential to life; why is there that truly fantastic collection of nerve fibres which form the living eye—why, why, if there is not something working out some

unintelligible pattern within it all? If we knew what mind itself is I should not be speaking like this, but even in our common experience it is the great unknown."

Something of the quality of mind within all atoms, something working out some unintelligible pattern within it all, Mind the great unknown—Yes indeed. To echo the words of Sir Arthur Eddington:—

"All through the physical world runs that unknown content which must be the stuff of consciousness. Here is a hint of aspects deep within the world of physics and yet unattainable by the methods of physics."

Numerous other examples could be cited from the works of other great men of the calibre of Eddington to show that they too, no less than Sir Arthur, would have subscribed to Beckett's view of the Universe as a unified field of mind energy in which something which is unattainable by the methods of physics is working out a plan. But science as a whole, by reason of the particular discipline it has imposed upon itself, does not approach the problem from that angle.

That the course of scientific enquiry should have proceeded along these restrictive lines is natural and understandable enough. When living in a material body inhabiting a material universe it is easy to become hypnotised by matter and to start by taking the reality of matter as the stable datum point. Moreover, that is inevitably the attitude of the logical, rational, conscious mind of man which is geared to the physical world through the physical senses. And the view of conventional science is based on deductions made by the rational mind.

On the other hand, as we have seen, the intuitive faculty, the gift of divination, the sixth-sense, whatever it be called, on which the practice of Dowsing, Radiesthesia and Radionics depends resides in a different part of the mind: and science does not at present accord any cognitive value to information derived by the exercise of that faculty.

What it comes to then, is that those who practise the intuitional sciences are already operating—albeit somewhat tentatively as yet—in a field whose existence is not yet generally or officially recognised by conventional science. It is not, as we have seen, a new field; but it is one from which science has hitherto excluded itself as a result of its own self-imposed limitations.

Against the background I have tried to sketch, I see two parallel developments taking place.

Firstly, there is clearly a more concentrated and systematic development and expansion of the intuitional sciences today than we have ever seen before. There is not only the work of those who have already established a reputation in this field, some of whom I have already mentioned by name; but in addition there are numerous individuals and small groups of people who have independently found their own way into the same or a cognate field.



These small cells of greater enlightenment and understanding which have won their own emancipation from the restrictive influences of pure materialism are beginning to emerge in increasing numbers. To put it in a nutshell, this sort of thing is "in the air" and Mr. H. W. Heason, in his book *Frontiers of Understanding*, which was published last month, suggests that the appearance of increasing numbers of people endowed with the intuitional faculty may be a purposful feature of the evolutionary development of mankind in the New Age which is now dawning. Although the work which has been, and is being, done, is still comparatively little known, it is beginning to arouse increasing interest among the public at large. The reason for this, I believe, is that it is practical and, when it is understood, it is sense. People the world over are starving and thirsting for a better world. There is a growing scepticism on the question whether the so-called marvels of modern science can ever in fact make a better world or help to reconcile the ways of God to man: and more and more questions are arising which neither the physicist, the doctor nor the minister of religion can answer.

The intuitional sciences cut clean across the boundaries which divide the conventional classifications—physics, medicine, theology, chemistry, biology, psychology and so on: in the light of the hypothesis of Radionics these classifications become merely different viewpoints which emphasise, or throw into relief, different aspects of the one indivisible reality, and in this way it becomes possible to approach, though not yet to grasp, the unknown content running all through the physical world which Eddington said was unattainable by the methods of physics.

In parallel with this process, but not as yet touching it, I discern another: materialistic science is, I believe, verging on the brink of the abyss at which it will be compelled to take the leap into the unknown, into the *terra incognita* of the mind, the world of intuitive perception and thought-energised action, the new world beyond the atom. This is the world, as we have already seen, in which Radionic practitioners are already tentatively operating in company with Dowisers and Radiesthetists and in which they are achieving some measure of success without knowing how they do what they do. As Sir Victor Goddard put it so pithily a few months ago, "Science is teetering to a transition."

If you ask me what evidence there is of this trend, I would say that it can be inferred from the kind of statements and the kind of findings made by scientists today. You will all, for example, be familiar with the dictum of Sir Harold-Spencer Jones, then the Astronomer Royal, who said of the background material out of which galaxies and stars are formed:—

"It is created out of nothing; it must be supposed that there is literally a true creation going on as a continuous process."

At least one eminent scientist has recently conceded that there



is a field of enquiry beyond physics: when giving the Reith lectures in 1958 Prof. Sir Bernard Lovell, as he now is, said that any cosmology must eventually lead into the realm of metaphysics. Dr. Soal and Dr. Rhine, in their well-known work on telepathy and telekinesis, are already probing the meta-physical or mind-matter field; and speaking about this problem of psycho-physical concomitance, the relation of mind to matter, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood said in his Presidential address to the Royal Society in 1959, that science had to be related to its philosophical background. He went on:—

“The central problem of mind and matter is not always thought worthy of their attention by men of science; yet today there are certain aspects of the whole problem about which it is highly important to think clearly . . . science is frequently confronted by problems inescapably philosophical in nature.”

Mr. Denys H. Wilkinson, F.R.S., in a talk in the “Prospect of Science” series on the radio 12 months ago, after reviewing the various interactions, electrical, gravitational and so on, known to science, concluded by saying:—

“Perhaps there do indeed exist universes interpenetrating with ours; perhaps of a high complexity; perhaps containing their own forms of awareness; constructed out of other particles and other interactions than those that we now know, but awaiting discovery through some common but elusive interaction that we have yet to spot. It is not the physicist’s job to make this sort of speculation, but today, when we are so much less sure of the natural world than we were two decades ago, we can at least license it.”

Is the common but elusive interaction that science has yet to spot intrinsically a mental one associated with that “something of the quality of mind within all atoms” to which Beckett referred? Recent developments in the field of what is called Molecular Biology seem to provide some support for the view that that might be so. This department of science is concerned with the architecture of the living cell, that is to say the way in which the atoms and molecules of which it is composed are arranged and related. It has been found that one of the most important constituents of the living cell is the chemical substance known as DNA. The action of that substance has been described as follows\*:—

“It acts within the territory of the cell like a written constitution . . . it is the repository of the cell’s traditions and laws. The cellular administration is a decentralised affair, dispersed through the proteins which form the main cell substance. But the DNA resides apart, within the nucleus—although there is a constant coming and going of chemical messengers. The rules of cellular administration can be determined only by referring to the central nuclear library.”

\*From an article entitled “The Secret of Life” by John Davy, in *The Observer* for June 26th, 1960.

It seems impossible to speak even figuratively of the arrangement and activity of a cell in terms of a written constitution, traditions and laws, messengers, rules of administration, a central library and so on without at least inferentially introducing the concepts of mind and of intelligently controlled activity.

The discoveries of the molecular biologists, which are said to have made nonsense of the traditional divisions between chemistry, physics, biology, and so on, seem to provide ample justification for the statements of Mr. J. H. Reyner, a scientist well-versed in esotericism, in his book *The Universe of Relationships* that cells "have their own intelligence and life" and that the manner in which atoms associate themselves into molecules "shows that they possess not only order but intelligence."

I believe that the two trends I have mentioned, that is to say, the development and the growing popular appeal of the intuitional sciences and the movement of conventional science away from mechanism towards design and a realisation of the mind factor, are tending to converge and that in time they must meet. In the meantime, the main responsibility for opening up this new territory, the universe of mental interactions, and of familiarising the public with the new techniques and the new modes of thought which are emerging, rests in private hands as opposed to those of the University laboratories and the official research departments.

This imposes a heavy burden of responsibility on The British Society of Dowisers and The Radionic Association, the two responsible corporate bodies representing those who practise the intuitional skills. I hope you will not think it out of place if I say a few words here about The Radionic Association. That body is, of course, much younger than your own Society because whereas you were founded in 1933, the Radionic Association was not founded until 1943. Starting in that year as a handful of about a dozen people interested in Radionics, it grew only slowly during the next 10 years or so and by 1956 still had only 50-60 members. But since 1957 it has been expanding steadily and consistently and its strength is now about 250. Eighteen months ago it was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and its affairs were placed on a sound constitutional basis.

The general lines on which the Association is being developed are those of a professional society modelled on the pattern which is traditional in such a Society. The only substantial way in which it varies from that pattern is that, in addition to representing persons who are practising Radionics, the Association also admits as Associates suitable persons who have a bona fide, if only an academic, interest in the subject. Many of the Associates are, however, persons who are studying Radionics under the Association's auspices and such a person, on completing his courses of tuition, can be transferred to full Membership on attaining the necessary standard.

The Association is, of course, non-profit making, specific qualifications are prescribed for admission to the various grades of membership, the practising members are subject to rules of professional conduct and, I need hardly add, no member of the governing body (the Council) or indeed any individual member of the Association at all, may receive any money by way of profit from the Association.

The Association has now reached a stage in its development at which its activities are restricted by lack of premises, lack of adequate permanent staff and lack of funds. If it is to discharge properly and efficiently the responsibilities it has assumed in all earnestness, ways and means must fairly shortly be found of meeting these administrative needs. A great deal of thought is being devoted to the solution of these problems and some definite plans are in process of being worked out, in particular a campaign to raise a fund with a target figure of £250,000 to finance the work waiting to be done and the Association will then be able to embark on its next major phase of expansion.

I cannot emphasise too strongly the importance and the seriousness of the responsibility which, as I see it, devolves upon our two Societies at the present time. Both are working in a field in which science and philosophy join hands. If things go aright, it will be the ideas which arise in that field which will shape man's attitude to the universe, to life, to existence and, indeed, to mankind in the new Astrological Age the world is now entering. These ideas, if properly developed, properly applied and properly presented, are capable of transforming man's understanding of himself and the universe. But let me emphasise that before there is even a chance of that happening they have got to be further developed, applied on a larger scale by trained practitioners of the highest integrity and properly presented. In short, they must be verified experimentally, tested empirically, applied with skill and integrity and soberly and sensibly presented. This confronts our Societies with both a great challenge and a great opportunity.

The three vital processes I have mentioned of research, application and presentation can no doubt proceed concurrently. No doubt also they can as now continue to be conducted by individuals or groups in semi-isolation. But it is to my mind essential that every responsible person working in this field should bear in mind that there is a two-fold ultimate aim. This is to persuade science of the importance of the power of mind and at the same time to secure the interest, the sympathy and the support of the general public.

If these aims, which are complementary, are to be realized, it is essential that there should be co-operation, liaison and co-ordination between those individuals, groups and societies whose approach to the question is sincere, altruistic and responsible. In short it is only by a united effort that that which has to be

accomplished will be accomplished. Each individual's effort, whether it be in research, application or presentation, or all three, must be directed towards the common object, the common aim, so that each individual's line of work points to the same end like the ribs of a fan which, dispersed and separate at the periphery, converge and ultimately unite to form the handle of the fan.

New ideas, new presentations, new applications and experimental and empirical data must be channelled into the common pool for the benefit of all. Just as the ribs of a fan give it stability and unite its individual parts, so in this way, and only in this way, can the discoveries, the ideas and the efforts of individuals be utilized to full advantage for the common good.

I would submit to you that there is no room for isolationism, or monopolies or competitive self-interest in the field of the exciting new ideas which are beginning to emerge. I would like to see every responsible Dowser, Radiesthetist and Radionic practitioner united by a common sense of vocation of the same kind as that which unites lawyers, doctors, architects, surveyors or the members of any other profession or fraternity. In that connection the Radionic Association values very highly the very friendly relations it enjoys with your Society. Speaking entirely for myself and without a rag of authority, I personally should like to see an even closer degree of liaison and co-operation between the two bodies because it seems to me that they are confronted by an increasing number of common problems which can only be effectively dealt with in collaboration.

Moreover, to revert to my analogy of the fan, I would like to spread it still further and widen the field of enquiry and endeavour by taking into consultation other reputable and responsible organisations whose sphere of interest impinges on that of our own Societies. In that connection the Radionic Association did in fact conduct a small pilot experiment at its Annual Conference at Hastings last March by inviting seven other Societies to send representatives as observers and we were particularly pleased to welcome a representative of your Society in the person of Dr. Aubrey Westlake.

That experiment was an unqualified success in as much as it showed that there was in fact a large area of common ground between the Societies represented. No doubt everyone hopes that the seeds sown there will prove fertile; but one thing is certain and that is that they will not blossom in any significant way unless conscious and deliberate effort is put into nurturing them.

That really concludes everything I want to say. It has, I am afraid, been a very mixed bag and for that I apologise. I hope, nevertheless, that you may have been able to discern some common thread or pattern underlying my remarks and I thank you for listening so patiently.

## A SHORT TALK ON HEALTH

Embodying hints on the use of radiesthesia in diagnoses and in the selection of medicinal herbs.

BY MRS. C. BEZUIDENHOUT

Seeing that all our newspapers and periodicals from time to time publish articles upon cancer, which they call "Killer No. 1," the "Dread Disease", etc., it goes without saying that readers are convinced that there is no cure.

In one way they are right, because, hitherto, attempts to cure cancer from the *outside* have failed, whereas the only possible cure is from the *inside*—through the digestive system.

Cancer is not caused by a germ or virus which has gained entry to the body, but is simply an aggregation of superfluous white blood-cells which have collected in weak places inside the body and cause what may be described as a "traffic-block" in the blood-stream. Unless the red blood-cells can be stimulated to work away this aggregation gently and gradually, and eliminate the unwanted white cells out of the body through the usual channels—urine, faeces, etc.—*no external treatment* can possibly and completely succeed. Therefore, this "traffic-block" will continue to grow and hinder until the normal functioning of the body as a whole is stopped and the sufferer dies.

Few people realise that each physical body has its own self-repair system which heals wounds and injuries from *within*. No matter how skilfully a surgeon may operate, he has to leave the healing of the wound to the patient's inner self-repair system. This system is under the direct control of nature—another aspect of our Creator and Almighty Healer.

My W.H. cures work through the digestive system, and that work is explained by the science of radionics.

Most householders possess a radio set which they "tune in" to the wavelength of a desired broadcasting station, but few realise that every human body is likewise a broadcasting station which is "on the air" all day and night as long as that body lives. Moreover, each organ or body-part radiates on that body's wavelength, but when disorder in any part occurs, that part is no longer "tuned in" and disharmony results. This disharmony can be detected by radiesthesia and also the herbal cure for it.

When this special herb, or herbal mix, is taken into the stomach, nature despatches it immediately to the seat of the disorder, and soon a cure is effected.

Why should this be so?

Because the herb also radiates and is attracted only to those body parts which are on its wave-length. Doctors have always given digitalis for heart trouble without knowing that digitalis

and the human heart, are on the same wavelength and therefore magnetically attracted to one another.

The selection of herbs is largely done by that mysterious faculty called "intuition." This faculty, in my opinion, is inspired by the unseen forces always around us, and sparked by that part of a human system which I call the "Emotional Body" and which Theosophists call the "Desire Body."

If the would-be healer possesses a fiery desire to find healing herbs, he or she will be attracted in various ways to the herb or herbs most needed at any one time. It may be a lowly bush or a large tree, which would be passed unnoticed by the ordinary person, but which, in my own case, appeared to stand out from the other vegetation in some way or be bathed in a stronger ray of sunlight. In such an event the operator should immediately pluck off a twig or leaf to take away for testing.

I do this testing by means of charts, prepared long beforehand, of questions concerning all known diseases and, as well, enumerating all the principal organs and human body-parts. The specimen is placed against each question, and the pendulum gives either a clockwise rotation for "yes" or an anti-clockwise rotation for "no." My two first questions are: "IS THIS POISONOUS?" and "Has this any medicinal quality?"

After that comes the work of discovering the amount of each herb to be incorporated in a mixture for each special disease. This takes much time and many questions have to be written down, and the whole checked against a sample of either handwriting or hair or perhaps a photograph from the individual suffering from that particular disease.

In the realm of metaphysics, much surprising information regarding the former lives, characters and potentialities of human beings may be obtained by radiesthesia, but this demands another article. This article is solely to be a possible help to aspiring herbalists.

It seems to me that there should be, in every country, not only in Africa, a special herb to be found, which would possess that indefinable quality of rectifying imbalance of the blood by acting as a metaboliser—to coin a word—or a catalyst. So there is much scope for interested members of our B.S.D.

## KIMMERIDGE

BY E. H. SALMON

Reproduced from *BP Shield* for June, 1961, with the permission of the Editor.

Dorset is not one of the most famous or popular counties of England. It enjoys no well defined public image such as industrial Lancashire or Kent, the Garden of England. It is far enough from London to escape a "dormitory" death, but not far enough to attract the holiday-making masses heading West who know it only as the last county before Devon; thus it has remarkably preserved its rural character. Like the other counties of Wessex it is rich in ancient history, providing ample reward for the excavation and scholarship of the archaeologist.

Dorset also offers a fascinating field for study by the geologist. Two well-known examples of its mineral wealth are the grey-grained Purbeck Marble which highlights the delicate proportions of Early English Gothic at Salisbury Cathedral and the Temple Church in London, and the rich profusion of Portland stone quarried from that forbidding wedge of rock that thrusts out into the Channel on the west side of Weymouth Bay. A trip on a vintage paddle steamer from Weymouth will take you to Lulworth Cove on the far side of the bay from Portland. This is the best-known point on an incomparable stretch of coastline running from Weymouth around St. Albans Head to Swanage and Poole. Lulworth has an unusual beauty and is also remarkable geologically for its display of contorted rock formations. It lies on the edge of the Isle of Purbeck, an area of outstanding interest to the geologist because of the part the area has played in the study of the earth's strata. It is at Kimmeridge four miles along the coast from Lulworth that the BP Exploration Company is currently searching for oil.

The company drilled its first well at Kimmeridge in 1938. Only a small portable drill was available, but contrary to all expectations a depth of 920 feet was reached and at least one good oil show was encountered in sandstone. This find could not be tested satisfactorily at the time, and certain other tests in the area failed to find oil. The search for an oilfield in southern England returned to Dorset in 1958 as part of an extensive programme also covering Surrey and Hampshire. A well drilled on the Weymouth anticline improved the prospects for Kimmeridge. The first well drilled there early in 1959 tested the sands in which oil had been found before the war, but with disappointing results. Drilling continued to 1,770ft., after which an encouraging show of oil was found. This find has been the source of considerable interest, for apart from being the first oil to be discovered in any quantity in southern England and having a rate of flow consider-



ably higher than the wells in the Midlands, it is the first oil to be discovered in the country in the Jurassic system. The structure resembles quite closely the Paris Basin fields where some quite promising discoveries have recently been made. Three more wells have been drilled at Kimmeridge to discover the extent of the structure and to test the formation in which the oil lies. Oil has been found in one of these wells and the first well has been subjected to a prolonged production test, but it is not yet possible to make a complete evaluation of the discovery.

Kimmeridge lies in one of the remoter parts of Dorset: it is surprising, therefore, to find that BP is a successor to a number of varied enterprises which have attempted to develop the area's mineral resources. Previous efforts have centred on shale deposits which lie above the oil-bearing limestone. The richest of these deposits, known locally as Kimmeridge coal, are called respectively Blackstone which is found in a layer two feet thick and Bubbicorn, fifteen inches thick. This Kimmeridge shale is a compressed laminated clay generally dark brown in colour, containing kerogen, an organic substance which yields oil on distillation. Like coal, it is of predominantly vegetable origin, whereas fluid oil originates primarily from marine animal life. This Kimmeridge shale is part of the Jurassic system of strata which was formed approximately 140 million years ago. The shale in Midlothian which Scottish Oils exploits is considerably older, coming from the Carboniferous system which is about 240 million years old.

It is still more surprising to find that the earliest exploitation of the shale was to provide a material for fashioning ornaments and jewellery rather than to develop its burning properties. The earliest use of the shale can be traced to the Neolithic Age, 2800-1800 B.C. A few beads and other ornaments have been found in the burial grounds at Maiden Castle near Dorchester and at Hembury. Bronze Age sites have revealed a greater variety of objects including cups, cones covered with gold and a superb mace-head set with gold studs used possibly for some ceremonial purpose, which is in the fine collection of the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester. The shale was worked on an even greater scale during the Iron Age; one of the most notable finds from this period was an armlet on the arm of a female skeleton, discovered by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in the war cemetery at Maiden Castle. The greatest flowering of shale ornament occurred under the influence of Roman craftsmen who used it to make tables and other furniture. Some fine examples remain, showing clawed feet and sea horse and sea lion shoulders. Shale still retained its popularity for jewellery, such as pendant beads and increasingly elaborate objects such as bas reliefs with animal figures. The Roman Villa at Bignor in Sussex contained a floor laid alternately with earthenware tiles and slabs of Kimmeridge shale about six inches square.



Discoveries of shale furniture and ornaments from Roman times range over the whole country and the absence of any consistent style of craftsmanship suggests that the material was generally fashioned away from Kimmeridge. The shale was worked on simple lathes with flint chisels and trimming tools, of which there are numerous examples. Its popularity is hard to explain; it cannot have been an easy material to work, since it is very prone to split and flake, nor had it great lasting properties when exposed to the atmosphere unless sealed with some form of wax covering. Its use to provide ornaments to accompany burials may well be explained by its inflammable character and the superstitious veneration attached to fire since earliest times. The Romans appear to have taken over and developed an established British custom of working the shale, no doubt accepting it in the place of jet, albeit a rather unsatisfactory substitute. The jet used for making ornaments is very much harder than shale and takes a high polish. It has a similar origin to shale and is in fact found embedded in a layer of shale at Whitby where a jet ornament industry flourished for twenty-five years from 1850.

The ornamental shale industry did not survive the departure of the Romans and remained largely forgotten until the end of the 18th century, when large quantities of small round discs of shale were first discovered in the area around Kimmeridge. These discs became known locally as coal money in the belief that they were manufactured by the Phoenicians to barter with the Britons for use in religious ceremonies; a myth which for some time disguised their true origin, that is, the waste shale from the Roman lathes.

It was not until the end of the 16th century that the first major attempt was made to utilise commercially the burning properties of shale. Little is known of the circumstances which led Lord Mountjoy to build a works for the extraction from the shale of alum (ammonium sulphate) for use as a fertiliser. This enterprise was shortly taken over by the Lord of the Manor, Sir William Clavell, who had not long returned from Ireland, where he commanded troops for Queen Elizabeth. The extraction of alum and a subsequent attempt to manufacture salt and glass, using the Blackstone shale to fire the furnaces, were both frustrated by the fact that patents for this work had already been granted to another local landowner, Sir Robert Mansel. He submitted a complaint to the Privy Council, secured the destruction of the glass houses and the furnaces and the imprisonment of Sir William in the Marshalsea prison in London.

Hutchins, author of the first standard history of the county, writing in 1770, describes Kimmeridge Shale as "a sort of coal or slate of a very bituminous and sulphurous nature. It burns very bright and light, emits a very sulphurous smell and blackens

those that are about it, but is not found unwholesome or injurious to the eyes. It is used entirely by the poor people in ovens and chimneys and is sold for ninepence a hogshead or six shillings a ton." Also during the 18th century it was recorded that the shale and in particular the ammonia and tar that could be extracted from it, were satisfactorily employed as components for fertilisers, but it was not until 1848 that a company was formed to develop this and other properties of the shale. The Bituminous Shale Company, having a capital of £25,000, took a lease of the cliffs at Kimmeridge and erected retorts at Weymouth. The shale was heated, driving off the volatile components and leaving a 10% residue; the coke was thrown into ovens to prevent the ammonia evaporating. Ammonial liquor mixed with tar and coke made an excellent manure containing a high proportion of ammonium and potassium sulphate; other products included varnish, lubricating grease, pitch, naphtha and paraffin.

Not long after this company had become established, Dr. Young, founder of the Scottish shale industry, instituted an action for the infringement of his patents. The result was a protracted legal dispute which was finally settled in the House of Lords in Dr. Young's favour. Proceedings were also instituted on grounds of nuisance and, because of this and defects in the process, the company was wound up in 1854.

Another company, Ferguson and Muschamp, acquired the works soon after, and removed them to Wareham. This company also manufactured manure of superior quality adding one hundred-weight of sulphuric acid and three hundred-weights of water to a ton of residue from the retorts. Distillation was carried out at low temperatures, by which the destruction of the organic matter which impregnated the shale was avoided. The manure was sold at £4 per ton and proved particularly successful in the prevention of wire-worm, grub and larvae. The products extracted by this company from a ton of shale were seven and a half gallons of naphtha, ten gallons of paraffin, twelve gallons of lubricating oil, one hundredweight of pitch, eleven hundredweights of coke and a small quantity of fine white paraffin wax and gas. The varnish was remarkable for its durability and brilliance and was adopted by the Board of Admiralty. Lack of capital allowed this company only a short life.

A more ambitious project originating from France was launched in 1858 by a Mr. Wantostocht, who chose a celebrity of the Crimean War, the Duke of Malakoff (Marshal Pelissier), to be the president of his company. Having secured a contract to light Paris with gas, the company began operation, producing fifty tons of oil and 500 tons of manure per month. During the first year 1,149 tons of shale were exported to Australia, New York, Brussels and Dieppe, and 1,170 tons in the year following. Fortunately

for the peace of rural Dorset the company ran into financial and technical difficulties and was wound up in 1872.

Yet another enterprise started in 1876; this time a successful attempt was made to utilise principally the coke and residue as purifying agents. They were marketed for a number of years under the distinctive name "sanitary carbon" and employed in the purification of sewage.

The best quality shale could be expected to produce between 50 and 67 gallons of oil per ton of shale compared with 75 gallons per ton from Broxburn shale. The Blackstone shale was very suitable for gas manufacture, comparing favourably with the best coals, and having the advantage over common coal of requiring only half the time to produce an equal amount of gas.

An analysis of the Blackstone shale by Dr. Hoffman of the Royal School of Mines showed its composition to be:—

Coke 43%	{ Mineral Matter 23.5%	
	{ Carbon 19.5%	
Oily and solid volatile products 39%	{ Light Oil (naphtha) 2.3%	
	{ Heavy Oil, containing 1.9% paraffin 36.7%	
Gas, water and ammonia 18%		

No less than eight separate companies attempted to work the Kimmeridge shale in the last half of the 19th century. Although some of them achieved a limited success they all experienced similar financial and technical difficulties. The appallingly pungent smell which is given off when the shale is heated indicates a high sulphur content—up to 7% sulphur is present in the best quality Blackstone layer—but no economic process could be devised for its extraction. The thinness of the workable seams and the high cost of mining and processing presented an economic barrier which none of these companies could surmount.

At a Royal Commission on coal supplies in 1903, Kimmeridge was mentioned as the source of an estimated one and a half million tons of shale yielding about 50 gallons of oil and 38lb. of sulphate of ammonia per ton. Interest in the shale revived again in 1912 when the Admiralty specification for fuel oil raised the permitted level of sulphur to three per cent., but it still proved impossible to reduce the sulphur content without prohibitive cost. The last activity in the area before the arrival of BP was an extensive survey of the shale deposits carried out by the Government in 1917-18 in anticipation of a shortage of oil supplies.

The contrast between the capital of the Bituminous Shale Company and The British Petroleum Company illustrates the increasing economic pressures which affect those who seek to develop mineral resources. Exploration for crude oil in Dorset would be unthinkable unless supported by the financial and technical strength of a company such as BP and makes even the limited success of those 19th-century enterprises appear all the

more remarkable. This account of the developing uses of Kimmeridge shale, from beads to diesel oil, covers a span of five thousand years and illustrates quite strikingly the changing pattern of social demands upon mineral reserves; ornaments to accompany the spirit of a dead man and placate his gods; furniture and decoration to enhance the elegance of Roman villas; fuel for the manufacture of glass when its use on a wide scale in domestic buildings first became economically possible; fertiliser to meet the demands of suddenly developing agricultural techniques; varnish for the wooden walls of a great navy; gas and sanitary carbon for the cities of the industrial revolution; fuel for the era of rapid travel.

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## THE PROTON MAGNETOMETER

Reproduced from an article entitled "New Research Tools for the Archaeologist" by M. J. Aitken in *Discovery* of June, 1961, with the permission of the Editor.

Although there are many interesting secondary applications of thermoremanent magnetism, the most important is still the magnetic dating of pottery kilns. These kilns occupy a special place in archaeological research because pottery *fragments* (or *sherds*), being durable and common, often form the main evidence about the history of an archaeological site. The occurrence of similar types of pottery on two different sites forms a link between them, and dating evidence obtained on one can be carried over to the other; sherds are rather similar to sub-standards in physics. A pottery *kiln* is the source of these sub-standards, and if several different types of sherd are found in the same kiln their contemporaneity is established, since the useful life of a kiln was only a few years. In addition, there is the possibility of finding a layer of complete pots left unloaded in an abandoned kiln.

Pottery kilns are preserved for us to-day because they were dug into the ground to simplify construction and give good thermal insulation. Although this circumstance has preserved them, it has made them difficult to find, however, for the old ground surface is often several feet below the present one due to the gradual accretion of soil. A critical situation arose in 1958 when re-routing of the Great North Road near Water Newton in Huntingdonshire took its path across the outskirts of the Roman town of Durobrivae. From other evidence, it was expected that the two-mile stretch of new road might cut into pottery kilns producing

the important colour-coated (or Castor) pottery; it was vital that these be excavated with the careful trowel of an archaeologist rather than the all-embracing grab of a mechanical digger! However, the chances of locating the kilns in advance by random trial-trenching seemed infinitesimal. The situation was saved by a method put forward by Dr. J. C. Belshé, a geophysicist of Cambridge University. He pointed out that the thermoremanent magnetism in the baked clay of a kiln should be strong enough to increase slightly the magnetic field intensity at ground-level. The conventional method of measurement—observing the torque on a magnetised needle—although sufficiently sensitive, would have been too slow in operation to survey the area in time because of the necessity of levelling the instrument for each reading. On the other hand, the new proton free-precession technique of measuring the earth's magnetic field—already in use in geology and geophysics—was ideally suited for the purpose. Following Belshé's suggestion, a fully transistorised proton magnetometer was built by the Archaeological Research Laboratory of Oxford University. Besides being portable, weighing only 22lb. including accumulators, this instrument is rapid in operation, enabling readings at a rate of ten a minute. By this means, the long strip scheduled for road construction in 1958 was surveyed in the space of a few weeks. Although only one kiln was found, the negative result meant that the archaeologists could rest easy. The method was more fully demonstrated the following year when six important kilns were pinpointed in a section to which access was obtained only a month before road construction began.

The proton magnetometer has been used on about thirty sites in Britain and the technique is now being taken up by archaeologists in America. It has proved itself a very powerful tool, not only in locating pottery kilns but also in finding filled-in ditches, and the pits which abound in the interior of an Iron Age hill-fort. Pits and ditches show up magnetically because an incidental effect of cultivation on soil is to increase the magnetic susceptibility. Weakly ferrimagnetic *haematite* ( $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ), present to a small percentage in the soil, is converted to the more highly ferrimagnetic *maghemite* ( $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ). The process is favoured by the action of fire and a high humus concentration; some filled-in pits, perhaps used as latrines, have produced as big a change in the magnetic field intensity as that from a pottery kiln. This is about one part in a thousand (0.1%), or 0.0005 oersted. On the other hand, where the filling is comparatively sterile the change may be only just distinguishable from the random changes due to natural variations in the condition of the top-soil; the magnitude of these is in the order of one part in 25,000, or 0.00002 oersted.

The sensitivity necessary to detect such small changes in magnetic field intensity is easily obtainable with the proton

magnetometer. Although it depends on the same fundamental properties of nuclear magnetic moment and nuclear spin, the free precession technique differs from the more commonly known nuclear magnetic resonance used with strong magnetic fields for the investigation of molecular structure. The protons under observation are the hydrogen nuclei in a 200-c.c. bottle of distilled water. A thousand-turn coil of wire is wound on the bottle and the essential preliminary to a measurement—a polarising field of a few hundred oersteds along the axis—is produced by passing a current of 1 amp. through the coil. This produces preferential alignment of the protons along the axis. The coil is held with the axis horizontal in the east-west direction; when the polarising current is cut off, the protons experience a magnetic torque tending to align them along the lines of force of the earth's field. But because of their spin angular momentum, the protons behave like gyroscopes and precess about that direction instead. The frequency of this precession is exactly proportional to the magnetic intensity. Although the proton magnetic moment is only  $1.4 \times 10^{-32}$  e.m.u., the precession can be detected because the preliminary polarising field has ensured that the protons precess in phase; a minute but detectable voltage—about a microvolt—is induced in the coil which is then switched to a highly selective amplifier with a gain of about 100,000. The frequency is in the region of 2000 c/s for the magnetic intensity found over most of Britain—about 0.48 oersted. The measurement of this frequency to an accuracy of one part in 50,000 calls for subtle transistor techniques, but, fortunately for the archaeologist, the operation of the instrument is very simple. The measurement is initiated by pressing a button. After five seconds each meter dial indicates a digit, and the four-figure number formed by these digits is a measure of the magnetic intensity.

The figures which accompanied the article can be seen in the copy of *Discovery* which will be sent to applicants on request.—EDITOR.

## NOTES AND NEWS

The following is a copy of a letter from Louis de Courcy, Esq., of 7 Glentworth Street, Limerick, dated January 26th, 1960, to Messrs. Kelly & Bennett, Divining Specialists and Artesian Well Drillers, of Longford, Ireland. Mr. T. J. Kelly has long been a member of our Society.

Dear Sirs,

I must apologize for the long delay in writing this letter to you, thanking you for the wonderful job you have done for me here at Mount Catherine House, Clonlara.

For a number of years prior to contacting you, I had considerable difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory water supply, and had Engineers, Water Diviners, etc., and spent considerable sums of money, all to no avail.

I contacted your firm, and what astonished me was that on a telephone call to you to Longford, your firm were able to tell me that there was plenty of water, but not at the side of my house which had already been tried.

You told me that you would give me a supply on your guarantee—No Water, No Charge—I accepted this, and you told me exactly what the work would cost and you also told me exactly the number of feet you would have to go down, and since you finished your work, I have had an uninterrupted supply of beautiful clean water both for my house and for my farm, to which I have piped an electric supply.

Last year was an acid test, down our way anyhow, which your work stood well up to. I unhesitatingly recommend your firm for any such work.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS DE COURCY.

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A correspondent in the U.S.A., Mr. Leslie L. Mooney, B.S.D., of the Highway Department, New Hampshire, in a letter of May 17th, writes as follows:

"Reverting to the first paragraph, I'd like to report the last month, from April 12th to May 11th. I dowsed and staked four wells to be drilled, over a stretch of ten miles. And then inspected the drilling thereof. Results:

"No. 1 was drilled within 250ft. of an existing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallon per minute 400ft. well. We struck a gusher at 318ft., providing 30 gpm.

"No. 2 was drilled on the peak of a narrow ridge of ledge, 40ft. above the ground 150ft. either side.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  gpm at 385ft. forced water level up to within 20ft. of ledge peak.

"No. 3 went through 50ft. of gravel and dirt to fluid potter's clay 30ft. deep, then to ledge at 81ft. and a gusher of 30 gpm at 90ft.

This one came up the casing and overflowed at 1 gpm—a pleasing artesian. (The owner had suffered water shortage for some time. When he saw the water flow out of the casing within 20ft. of his front door he threatened to hug me in the approved French fashion—which I do not approve).

“No. 4 could be called the “Geologist’s Nightmare.” I had driven my stake 70ft. north of a dry 250ft. well, and 500ft. south of an almost dry 220ft. well—1/8th gpm. We found 25,000 gallons per day lurking here—17 gpm at 340ft. For more exact comparison, we had obtained 5 gpm before passing the 250ft. mark—only 7,000 gallons a day, but not enough to satisfy our contract.

“While the wells themselves are in no manner exceptional, I believe they may be the first dowsed in this country by an official performing his daily duties. This is a long step from official recognition of dowsing—but I notice that the well phase of highway construction has been dumped in my lap with remarkable alacrity. Probably the State might be forced into a cautious admission that I may have a “green thumb” where water is concerned, but it’s too early to hope for them to come right out in sight on such a moot subject as dowsing.”

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In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of July 22nd there is an article describing how water was found on a property called Woodville, the home of Mr. Don Shand, Chairman of East-West Airlines Ltd., about nine miles from Armidale (250 miles north of Sydney). The article states that water diviners were invited to attend and large numbers came bringing all sorts of divining apparatus. Mr. Frank Tanner, a water diviner of Armidale, indicated the exact spot which was drilled, with a circular wire hoop and predicted the exact depth. Water was struck at 50 feet but was very muddy. At 60 feet, however, the water appeared to be coming from a strong stream. It is intended to make a 3ft. well and install a windmill pump. Owing to the drought, water had been carted for weeks 1½ miles to stock in the paddock. The water now available is pure and wholesome and ideally suited for stock.



## REVIEWS

### LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

APRIL, 1961

p. 97. Father Desbuquoit.—The death of Father A. Desbuquoit at the age of 87 is recorded with deep regret. He was a keen radiesthetist and had a world-wide reputation through his writings on radiesthesia. He was a firm believer in the heightened perception of the psychic dowser. When he died, Father Desbuquoit had served the priesthood for 62 years.

p. 99. Two minutes of eclipse.—Mme. Valeria Peretti-Brizi describes an experiment she carried out with a diagram of the Pa-Koua surrounded by the signs of the Zodiac and planetary influences. At the moment of an eclipse she placed small vials of water in position on the diagram. This water was found afterwards to be highly charged, killing a flower that was put into it.

p. 101. Beware of protective devices against noxious rays.—W. Servranx reminds us how little we know about noxious rays and warns us especially to avoid very thin screens.

p. 103. Light symbols.—Homer Charbonneau, of Montreal, Canada, describes and illustrates by diagrams representing Universal Movement, Green Positive and Green Negative, how he treats a patient by submitting his blood specimen to the influence of these diagrams. In this work he has used an Enel-Capes colorimeter and a witness of electricity employed in conjunction with the diagrams.

p. 104. Motivation and radiesthesia.—This note quotes a statement of Professor W. H. C. Tenhaeff of the Institute of Parapsychology in the University of Utrecht, which supports the idea held by many radiesthetists that their results are best when they are carrying out prospecting which interest the subconscious. All radiesthetists, even the novices, can find without error the foods and colours which suit them best.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 105. Water and therapeutics.—The report of an engineer, M. Louis Claude Vincent, to an international medical conference on water therapy is referred to, in which he emphasises the need for very pure water (not mineral water) for physiological requirements. But he makes an exception for water which contains silica. If the mud of the Nile brings fertility to its delta, it is (he says) because it contains 55 to 60% of silica. In drinking water silica is good for decalcification of the arteries.

p. 107. Diet.—Mme. Delarue-Pierret reproduces diagrams designed to help the radiesthetist to choose his correct diet.

p. 112. A challenge to telepathy.—Jean Martin follows up researches carried out by Dr. Calligaris, neuropathologist in the University of Rome, particularly his method of sensitising well defined points on the surface of the body of his subject. M. Martin tried with success to simplify the experiments by substituting radiesthesia and energy drawings. The first thing to do is to decide to what extent the subject will make a good medium, and a diagram appearing in the article is designed to indicate whether a subject is a good medium, psychometrist or telepathist.

p. 117. Colour screens.—Marcel Defer recommends colour screens fastened to your book so that you can digest the text the more easily. The colour would be decided by pendulum. Several other uses of colour are suggested, such as facilitating a sale to a prospective purchaser or procuring harmony between players in a game of cards.

p. 119. Breathing exercises.—While the practice of Yoga will not suit everyone, especially those getting on in years, it is considered that breathing exercises are good for everyone. It is suggested, however, that just what kind of exercises would suit the individual best could be determined by schema-tests, the indications being found by pendulum.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 122. To facilitate your work.—A. Vandenhoff reproduces in this article a diagram designed to facilitate radiesthetic tests with word-witnesses.

p. 125. Healing takes time.—W. Herrineckx warns us that in many illnesses it is a mistake to expect a rapid cure. The body must be given time to respond to treatment so that various imbalances can adjust themselves. Treatment by antibiotics, radiation or healers may give the impression of rapid cure through the disappearance of symptoms, but it may be some weeks or months before the patient is fully restored to health. M. Herrineckx suggests that the practitioner should be able to discern by pendulum the approximate time required for the cure of a patient. And he recalls how one of his friends decided to help his doctor in treating him by "mental action," which resulted in the treatment being appreciably shortened.

#### MAY

p. 129. Readers' comments.—This journal receives many instances from its readers of the ways in which radiesthesia helps them. One French lady chooses by pendulum appropriate articles for display in her shop windows. She wrote that at first she did not dare to trust the pendulum entirely, especially as it sometimes indicated articles which she had not thought of as being suitable herself. But she found that the pendulum seemed to have a flair for choosing whatever pleased the majority of her customers.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 131. Channels between the earth and infinity.—Assuming that a man-made satellite is sailing through space to a distant star, W. Servranx asks how its occupants could maintain communication with the earth. He points out the limitations imposed by two possible means, luminous waves and radio waves, and then asks, what of radiesthesia? He goes on to refer to past suggestions that in radiesthetic prospectings we were tending to give up the idea of there being a link of whatever kind with anything far away, and to adopt the hypothesis that everything has its own field which extends everywhere, so that when we are working on a problem involving something existing far away, we are really confronting ourselves with a problem that is immediately in front of us.

p. 133. For the holidays.—For the holidays it is suggested that you should take a pendulum or rod (or both), a 100° disc, a compass (which can be used as an amplifier for witnesses), a box of seven colour witnesses, white paper for word-witnesses, a small postage stamp file for carrying word-witnesses and a decagon for purposes of amplification and stabilisation.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 134. An improved radionic detector?—It has been suggested that it would be an improvement on existing McRoberts hand-operated detectors, as fitted to diagnostic instruments, if these were made circular instead of rectangular, so that "sticks" could be obtained with the hand moving in a circular direction, either clockwise or anti-clockwise.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 135. Police detection by pendulum.—"Apollonius" describes radiesthetic methods of detection used by a retired detective, one of the leaders of the secret police in his country. When first talking to him, "Apollonius" thought the detective would be surprised when he told him that in Western Europe certain of his colleagues used the pendulum. He replied: "I have only done that during the last thirty years . . ."

p. 139. The test of the twenty words.—If you ask a person to say whatever twenty words first come into his head (apart from pronouns, etc.), you can often ascertain certain facts about him, such as his interests, profession, likes and dislikes, etc. It is suggested in this article that the pendulum can be employed as a useful auxiliary in this sort of test, providing additional information about the subject undergoing it.—*Bureaux Servranx.*

p. 141. A new method of autosuggestion.—W. Herrinckx tells us how we can employ autosuggestion to overcome any illness from which we are suffering by making repetitive statements in the manner practised by Coué. But in doing this he suggests that the method will be of greater value if we employ at the same time the influence of the planet which favours us most, and he tells us how to do this.

p. 143. Mental currents and favourable sites.—This note recalls that there are places which are unsuitable for radiesthetic work, such as those affected by harmful zones. To some extent researches can be facilitated at such places by working over black paper; also, one can more or less neutralise the disturbing influence. What is too little known, the note states, is that there are places which are particularly favourable for radiesthetic prospectings because of the mental currents existing there. To get the best results (it is said) you must orientate yourself so as to face that point on the horizon from which the mental currents come.

p. 145. Oracle.—Mme. Valeria Peretti-Brizi tells us that when she was young and had not become a radiesthetist, she and a friend received messages from the survivors of the airship *Italia* after it had come to grief during a voyage of exploration in 1928. A key suspended on a string was used to answer the questions asked. In this way the names of the survivors were received and other information, which afterwards was found to be correct. They also received an address which was found afterwards to be that of General Nobile. The key spelt out letters of the alphabet according to a code previously decided on.

p. 147. Colours on a map of the world.—F. Servranx describes how he came to discover that on a diagram of the world (represented by a circle) showing only the equator, and lines of latitude and longitude, points around the circle reacted to colours of the spectrum in a manner reminiscent of the work of Chaumery and Belizal and of their Universal Pendulum.

p. 150. Treatment of plants.—J. Dervals describes how he impregnated a bottle of water with the influence of potassium, phosphoric

acid and nitrogen, and, by placing it in his garden, produced after eight days a remarkable growth of horticultural specimens within a radius of about 10 metres. Further, after 10 to 15 days, by shaking the bottle, individual particles like minute tufts appeared, after which the effect of the influence was especially good. He always determined the length of treatment, etc., by pendulum.

p. 153. Radiesthetic experiments.—Jean Martin poses three problems for the solution of readers, including those of hidden articles and a noxious zone. He also describes exercises which can be carried out in conjunction with diagrams, involving action at a distance.

p. 156. Your holidays.—H. Rahier says that in order to benefit to the maximum extent from a holiday, you must find a place which suits your personal angle, or what might be called your fundamental ray. He describes how he makes such prospectings with the help of a wrist-watch.

p. 159. Belgium a new Texas? A map of Belgium is reproduced from *La Libre Belgique* showing zones where licences have already been given for oil exploration and zones where permits are pending. Although the authorities are not interested in radiesthesia, readers have the opportunity of making their own prospectings for oil by means of radiesthesia and one day they will be able to see with what success!

#### JUNE

p. 162. Unity for what?—This note states that some people regret that this journal gives such prominence to applications in radiesthesia which are far from orthodox. They believe that to speak of the activation of words, of energy drawings, of secret numbers and of radionics (action at a distance) alienates orthodox scientists. They would prefer the journal to stick to the narrow paths of physical radiesthesia, which has been known for fifty years. On the other hand it is thought necessary to explore all aspects of radiesthesia and that we shall see later what is scientific and what is not. Only the results really count!—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 163. Your holidays.—An energy drawing of Jean Martin is reproduced, which is claimed to have special applications for making your holidays a success.

p. 166. Control on the ground of one operator by another.—A subscriber, Mr. H. Bros, has sent in some interesting ideas with regard to the facts of dowsing. He recalls Henri Mager's thesis that, in prospectings on the ground, the dowser can be considered as making part of a circuit thus: from his upper limbs and, above all, his hands which hold the rod to the subterranean water, the influence returning from the water via the ground and coming up through the feet, the circuit thus being closed by the operator. Mr. Bros thinks, amongst other things, that with a witness of the dowser and an anatomical chart, one should be able in case of an actual prospection to find on the chart the pathway of the influences coming up from the ground and passing through the legs, trunk and then back to the water through the arms and hands. In the case of an imaginary prospection it would only be possible to find a line of influence from the head to the hands.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 167. Green clay.—Bernard Paulet praises the healing properties of green clay and says how it should be applied as a dry poultice.

p. 169. When the pendulum foresees the improbable.—Mme. Delarue-Pierret gives an interesting account of how the pendulum arranged her family's holiday last year. They thought indeed that their finances would not allow them to take a holiday at all, but the pendulum said that they should. So the writer prepared several word-witnesses to find out whether they should stay in France or go abroad, go alone or in a party, camping, in a hotel, renting a house or with a family, and in what month? The answer was that they should stay in France, go on their own, rent a house and go in September. The writer took the four word-witnesses in her left hand and, leaving the place where she lived, she let the pendulum indicate on a map the direction in which they should go. It led straight to the Eastern Pyrenees near the coast. On a more detailed tourist guide map the pendulum gyrated over a village 6km. from the coast at the foot of the Albères called Sorède. Mme. Delarue-Pierret would have preferred August to September, but she trusted the pendulum. Enquiring as to how they should make their arrangements, whether through an agency or an advertisement, etc., the pendulum replied negatively. She knew no one living in the region and it was 1,000km. away. She then asked the pendulum if she should wait for an answer, and the pendulum said "Yes." At the end of March she telephoned her parents for news and spoke of their projected holidays which they were going to spend in Brittany. "Brittany," came the reply, "it is no longer a question of that in this weather. We are going to the Eastern Pyrenees." She then said that if they found a house to let about 5 or 6km. from the sea, would they let her know. A fortnight later the answer came with an address in Sorède. Moreover, the weather in September was beautiful, following a dreadful August.

p. 171. The object-witness.—H. Rahier says that he and some of his friends have come to employ just one witness, the "object-witness," in their researches. In other words, everything that is required in the research as the final aim is included in this one witness, which is like a word-witness, but differs from it in that it includes a complete specification of what is required as the end result.

p. 173. Incompatibility of temperaments.—"Apollonius" describes how, in his opinion, you can help people to get on together by means of subjecting their witnesses to the influence of magnetic passes made with the hands, and by colours.

p. 175. Hand and head diagnostic charts.—R. E. Espiau, of Holland Park Avenue, London, W.11, reproduces two charts, one of the hand and the other of the head, showing relationships between different anatomical points on the charts and the various bodily organs. Mr Espiau writes that he has applied this quick and easy method of diagnosis for a number of years and has been satisfied with the results. Pendulum reactions can be made direct on the person or, by means of a witness, at a distance. Twenty-three references are given for the hand and 27 for the face. A difficulty about such charts is that those of different radiesthetists often give different indications for the reference points, and one would suggest that it is for the individual to test out such charts to find out whether the indications *for himself* can be relied upon.

p. 178. Group studies.—The composition of radiesthetic study groups and what makes them successful in their researches is analysed.—*Bureauux Servana.*

p. 181. Creative force.—Homer Charbonneau, of Montreal, Canada, describes how the life force controls the processes which build up a human being from the first fusion of two cells. In due course it becomes a conscious part of the unconscious. From that moment the Creative Principle works according to the Plan which we allocate to it, and it will continue to produce patterns or designs which we will conceive according to the nature of our thoughts. This Creative Principle always obeys the same law, working only with the elements which are supplied to it. In mental radiesthesia we have then only to formulate with precision the desired goal and *to leave our subconscious mind to do its work.*

p. 183. Thin plastic sheets.—While thick pieces of plastic can in certain cases act as a screen and inhibit radiesthetic sensitivity, it is stated in this article that thin plastic sheets, such as (for example) those in which most packets of cigarettes are wrapped will intensify radiesthetic reactions in map dowsing, for work on plans and anatomical charts. But it is important that the plastic sheet should cover **the** whole map or chart, sheets of good size being obtainable at most stationers. They should be colourless, without any printing on them and transparent.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 186. Wire circuits.—In this article Louis Declercq states that in the application of wire circuits to trees in leaf and flowering shrubs a simple circuit can be utilised, the wire being placed round the tree or shrub in a closed circuit with the free end of the wire hanging down on the north side. He also says that while in human beings the magnetic or radiesthetic field of force is greatly increased when wearing a wire in circuit, in plants the magnetic field is present only in the daytime.

p. 189. How to minimise failures.—Before undertaking a radiesthetic prospection, such as looking for a lost person, you can ask the pendulum certain questions, such as what your current form is for the prospection (people's radiesthetic aptitudes vary from time to time and according to the nature of the research), the objectivity of the research, the value of witnesses, the finality of the result, and so on. It is suggested that one should allow oneself a maximum of five points for each item. The total number of points scored will indicate what chance you have of making a successful prospection, and whether in fact it should be undertaken.—*L.R.P.T.* V.D.W.

# THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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A Lecture will be given at the rooms of the  
Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cav-  
endish Square, W.1

**On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1961**

at 3 p.m.

on

## COSMIC ENERGY AND ITS USE IN THE TREATMENT OF HUMAN ILLS

by

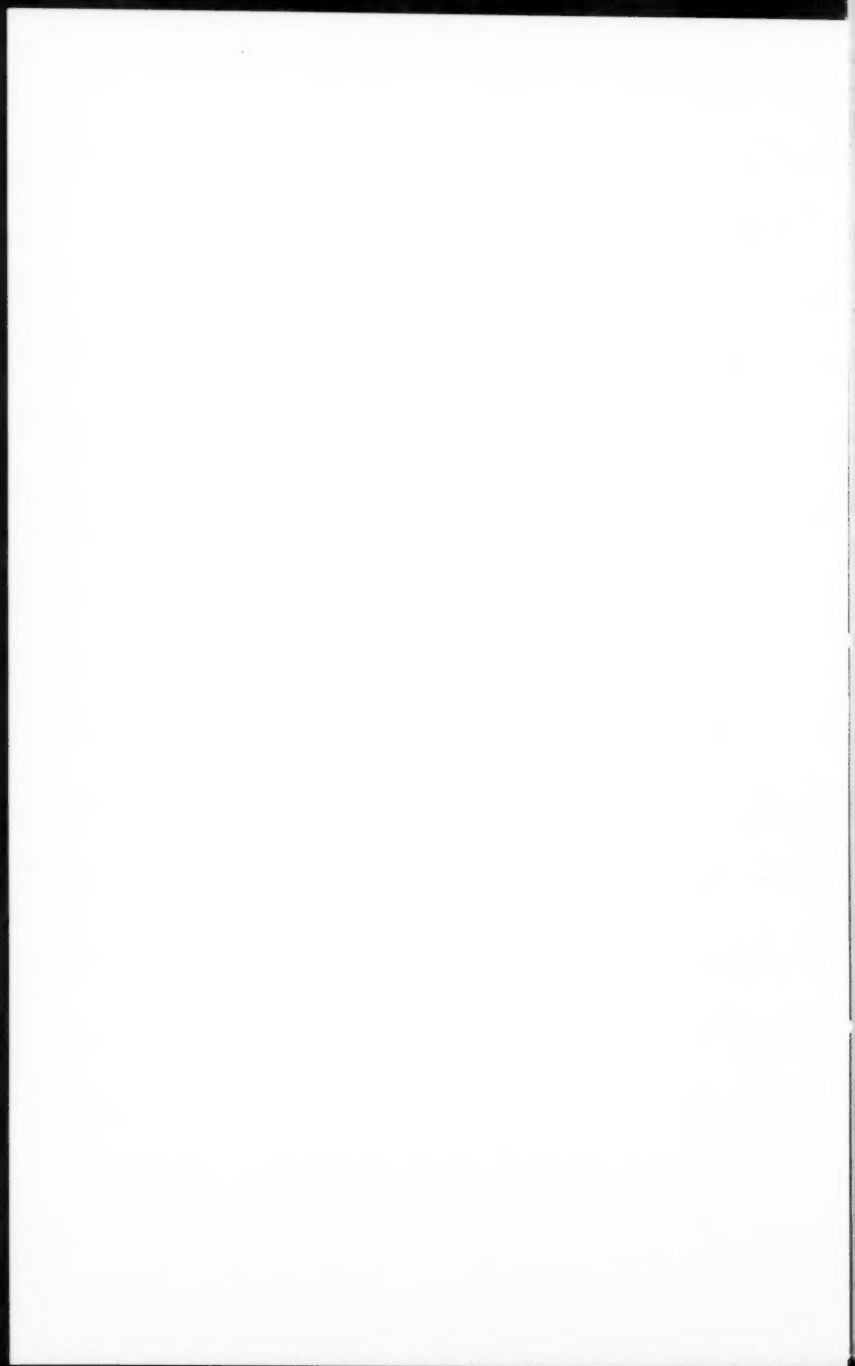
**THEODORE FAITHFULL**

CONSULTANT PSYCHOLOGIST AND SEXOLOGIST

Tea, afterwards at 4.00 p.m., 1/6

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Members are invited to bring a friend





# BRITISH SOCIETY of DOWSERS

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THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
will be held at the ROOMS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,  
11 CHANDOS STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1, at 3 p.m., on  
Wednesday, October 11th, 1961.

## AGENDA

1. Minutes of the previous Meeting.
  2. Report of the President.
  3. Accounts.
  4. Election of a President, a Vice-President, and two Councillors.
  5. Election of an Auditor.
  6. Any other Business.
- 

As regards Item 4 of the Agenda, under Rule 20 Colonel Bell is due to retire as President, having been elected in 1958; and under Rule 22, Major Pogson is due to retire as a Vice-President, and Colonel Merrylees and Major Gabriel as members of the Council. They all offer themselves for re-election.

The attention of members is drawn to the latter part of Rules 21 and 30.

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The meeting will be followed by tea, and at 4.30 a lecture will be given by

DR. C. E. LAST

on

“ THE METAPHYSICS OF DOWSING ”

Members are invited to bring a friend to the lecture.

# THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1961

EXPENDITURE			INCOME		
1960	£	£ s. d.	1960	£	£ s. d.
296	£	286 5 7			
1	..	1 1 2	Subscriptions :		
..	..	..	Annual ..	443 11 6	
..	..	..	Life ..	84 15 10	
..	..	..			528 7 4
..	..	..	Sales:		
..	..	188 14 0	Journal ..	45 18 0	
..	..	..	" Dowsing ..	36 1 6	
9	..	..	" Health and Pendulum ..	6 10 0	
..	..	..	" Radiations ..	2 5 9	
1	..	..	Badges ..	1 1 9	
..	..	..	Miscellaneous ..	..	91 17 0
149	£	223 10 2	Interest—Gross ..	..	14 19 5
86	..	169 17 2	On Defence Bonds ..	99 3 8	
..	..	..	On Post Office Savings ..	..	
63	..	..	Bank Deposit ..	4 15 6	
37	..	..	On Bank Deposit Ac-	..	
38	..	..	count ..	12 7 7	
52	..	..			116 6 9
13	..	..	Less:		
20	..	..	Income Tax due there-		
231	..	..	on ..	45 1 7	
..	..	..	Balance, being excess of		
..	..	..	Expenditure over Income	..	46 15 0
..	..	..			£753 3 11
..	..	..			£761

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1961

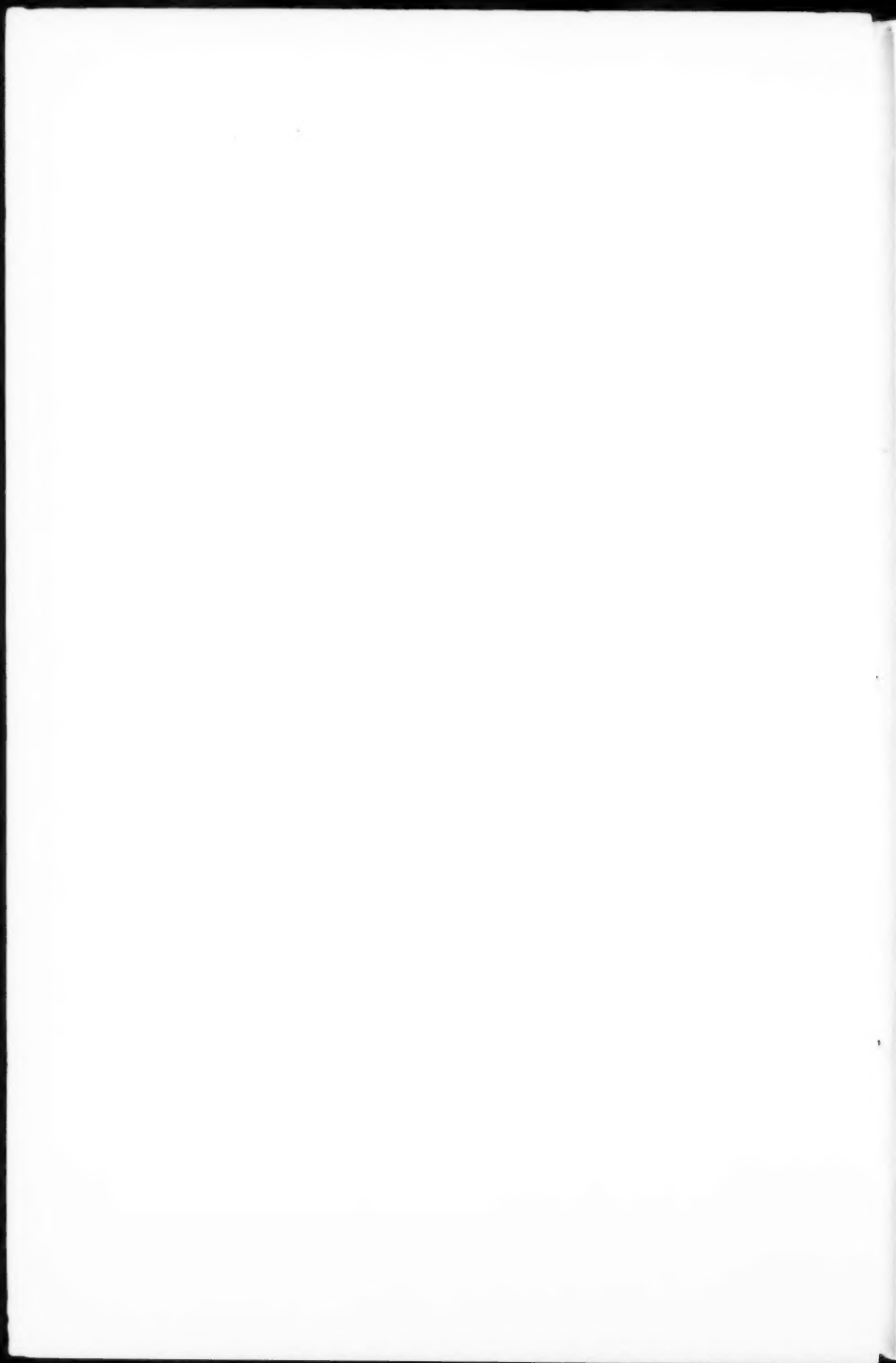
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
1959	£	£ s. d.	1960	£	£ s. d.
1,573	£	1,804 8 2			
..	..	..	Balance at Bank and Cash in Hand	..	123 12 3
..	..	..	Cash on Deposit		
..	..	..	Post Office Savings Bank		
..	..	..			£753 3 11

## ASSETS

*We have prepared the foregoing Accounts from the Books and Records produced to us and certify the same to be properly drawn up in accordance therewith.*

Salisbury House, London Wall,  
London, E.C.2.  
10th August, 1961.

**JAMES, EDWARDS & CO.,**  
*Chartered Accountants,*



## BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

Anyone having a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* to dispose of is asked to inform the Editor.

As there is a continuous demand for back issues of the Journal, the Editor would be obliged if members who have spare copies would report their numbers, e.g., 83, 97, &c., to him.

\* \* \* \*

Books on *Radiesthesia*, English and foreign, can be obtained from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3. A catalogue will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Pierre Béasse, are available at 23s. 6d. (£3.50), and the Schumfell pendulum mentioned therein at 115s. 0d. (£17.00), and the descriptive handbook at 1s. 3d. (80.25); also, clear and black plastic pendulums at 11s. 6d. (£1.90), and 10s. 0d. (£1.80) respectively, and beechwood pendulums at 4s. 3d. (80.80)—all post free; also on sale are *The Pendulum*, the monthly review of Radiesthesia; Subscription 26s. at home and \$3.80 in North America; *Elementary Radiesthesia*, by the late F. A. Archdale, at 5s. 4d., and a new edition of *Radiesthesia and some Associated Phenomena*, by T. T. B. Watson, M.B., B.Ch.

\* \* \* \*

*Elementary Radiesthesia* can also be obtained from Mrs. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, as well as a variety of pendulums of wood, plastic, and ivory with nylon threads.

\* \* \* \*

Noel Macbeth's "Courses" include special ones for water and mineral dowsers, for medical doctors and for agriculturists, as supplied during the past twenty years. He is sole agent for Turenne Witnesses (600), various amplifiers and rules, as also an atomic analyser and a blood (pressure, acidity, anaemia) tester. He is agent for subscriptions to "R.P.T." (29s. or \$4.25 p.a.). Texts of three lectures for beginners are supplied at cost, 5s. or \$1 by air-mail. Write to "A-A-P," Stock, Essex.

\* \* \* \*

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K., also old type "Oasis" rod, 10/-, in case; also "Oasis" supersensitive rod, 21/-. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays on water-divining and archaeology, 15/- the set.

\* \* \* \*

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone Forked Rods 12in. long of the following sections at 7/6 each;

Flat .. ..	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular ..	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square .. ..	3 mm. or 4 mm.

They also supply the following pendulums:

Elephant Ivory, Spherical or Torpedo shape with cavity ..	25/- each
Whale Ivory .. ..	20/- ..
Ebony .. ..	15/- ..
Composition .. ..	12/6 ..

All articles are sent post free in U.K.

\* \* \* \*

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

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CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.

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